



GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

A REPORT
ON THE RESULTS OF THE
Census of the Population,
1947.

By

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GOVERNMENT PRESS, SUVA, FIJI.

INTRODUCTION.

In accordance with the instructions of His Honour the Resident Commissioner following the enactment of the Census Ordinance, 1946, a census was taken in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in 1947, and the following report prepared.

2. The Report is arranged as follows:—

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PART I.

CHAPTER 1.

DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF THE COLONY.

3. The Colony is comprised of 37 coral atolls and islands spanning the Central Pacific. These islands are grouped into 16 Gilbert Islands, 9 Ellice Islands, 8 Phoenix Islands, 3 Line Islands and Ocean Island which is an outlier from the Gilbert Islands. The islands were discovered piecemeal by various navigators at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. At the time of their discovery there were indigenous inhabitants on Ocean Island, all the Gilbert Islands and eight of the Ellice Islands. There were no indigenous inhabitants on Niulakita in the Ellice Islands, nor on any of the Phoenix or Line Islands, though there are traces of people having lived for short times on several of these islands, probably during migratory movements.

4. The inhabitants of Ocean Island, the Gilbert Islands and Nui in the Ellice Islands are of the same stock and are classified as a Micronesian race, whilst the inhabitants of the other Ellice Islands are a Polynesian race. A full ethnological study of the origins of the people of the Colony has not yet been made, but from the investigations of Sir Arthur Grimble, K.C.M.G., and of other officers in the service of the Colony, a reconstruction of some of the legendary history has been made. The Gilbert and Ellice Groups form one of the probable migratory routes to Polynesia. Early in the Christian era a migration of copper-skinned people from the Malay Archipelago centred round Gilolo passed via the Caroline and Marshall Groups through the Gilbert and Ellice Groups and thence to Samoa. These migrants found in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups a small black-skinned autochthonous people of probable Melanesian stock. Some of the migrants remained and became fused with this original people. In about the thirteenth century the descendants of these migrants, now called the Tongafiti, were pushed out from Samoa by immigrants from the South and East and returned to the Gilbert Islands to reinfuse with the descendants of those who had remained there. Later in the sixteenth century there was an immigration of pure Polynesians from Samoa to the Ellice Islands, and the Ellice people, who were then similar to the Gilbertese, were destroyed or driven northwards to the Gilbert Islands. By some chance Nui was either not occupied by these Polynesian immigrants or was subsequently invaded by the Gilbertese, as the present people are akin to the Gilbertese though having certain Polynesian characteristics and customs.

5. After their discovery the islands were frequented by whaling ships, and a motley collection of beachcombers settled on most of the islands. The first European to reside with the natives landed in about 1837, and by 1840 there were seven Europeans living in the islands. Naturally no accurate figures of the number of inhabitants at that time are available, but in the first column of Table 2 is shown an estimate given by Capt. Randell, the first trader on Abaiang, to the Wilkes Exploring Expedition in 1841. This estimate is considered by Mr. H. E. Maude, M.B.E., M.A.,¹ to be of considerable accuracy as Capt. Randall had, even at that early date, an extensive knowledge of the Gilbert Group. Unfortunately the estimate is incomplete as Capt. Randall's estimates of the population of Nonouti, Nikunau and Onotoa have not been traced. Louis Beck gives a population figure of 20,000 to the Ellice Islands, but this figure is not based on any count and would seem to be excessive. John Webster, in *The Last Cruise of the Wanderer*, mentions a population of 2,000 to 3,000 on Ocean Island in 1851.

6. With the decline of the whaling industry trade developed and each island had at least one, and often several resident traders who in most cases took native wives and frequently produced large families. Thus by about 1860 there were as many Europeans in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups as there are to-day, and a relatively large half-caste population was formed. Contemporaneous with the early trading era was the era of the slave raiders and "blackbirders". Large numbers of natives were removed from the islands, usually by deceit or force, and taken as labourers to Peru and later to Fiji, Tahiti and Hawaii, from the former place they rarely returned and from the latter places those that returned brought back diseases. To indicate the devastating effect of this recruitment it is recorded that in 1860, 300 out of a total population of 400 on Nukulaelae were taken to Peru, whence none returned; and similarly "in 1871 three slave ships visited (Arorae) whose King in his fright offered them all his people except the very young, the very old and a few young girls reserved for his harem. It is needless to say that his offer was accepted".²

7. Also at this time the Missions commenced work in the Groups, in 1857 in the North Gilberts, 1865 in the Ellice Group and 1870 in the Southern Gilberts.³ The Missions, especially in the Ellice Group, virtually swept away all native customs not in conformity with the puritanically severe tenets of the early pastors and thereby seriously changed the social habits of the people. Counts by the Mission in the Ellice Group give a population of 2,353 in 1878 and 2,888 in 1887. Part of this increase can be attributed to the suppression of infanticide and other heathen customs. The Roman Catholics entered the field in 1888 in the Central Gilberts.

¹ Mr. H. E. Maude's covering letter, R.C. No. 3 of 30th April, 1932, forwarding the 1931 census tables to the Resident Commissioner.

² Mrs. R. L. Stevenson *The Cruise of the Janet Nichol*.

³ J. S. Whitmee *A Mission Cruise in the South Pacific*.

8. All these external influences, coupled with certain most sanguinary wars, notably Tem Binoka's in the Central Gilberts⁴ in the latter part of the nineteenth century, caused a great diminution of the population before the establishment of a British Protectorate in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups in 1892. No statistics, apart from the Mission counts in the Ellice Group, are however available as to the size of the population at the time of the establishment of the Protectorate.

9. Between 1905 and 1916 censuses were taken in the Gilbert Group, and in 1911 in the Ellice Group. The details of these figures by islands are given in Table 2. These figures show that for the thirteen Gilbert Islands for which Capt. Randall gave an estimate of 40,000, the total had shrunk to less than 20,000, and that the Ellice Group had increased to 3,340, between 1887 and 1911. Particulars for the other islands in the Colony at that time are not available. In 1921 a census was taken throughout the Colony, but only the total figures for the two Groups are available. These figures show that the population of the Gilbert Group had fallen by 1,800 since 1905-16, but that the Ellice Group was continuing to increase, though at a rate slower than the earlier figures which are not based on accurate censuses.

10. In 1931 a decennial census was again taken throughout the Colony and full statistical tables are available. At the time, owing to financial stringency and shortage of staff, the tables were not consolidated into tables covering the whole Colony but each Group was separately tabulated, nor was a Report made, nor were the tables as produced generally published. The material does, however, form an invaluable basis on which to make comparisons with the facts as elucidated in this census. In order to make this comparison as many of the 1931 figures as are pertinent are included in the tables derived from this census. The 1931 census showed that the population of the Gilbert Group had passed its nadir and had increased by 3,100 in the decade, whilst the Ellice Group had greatly accelerated its rate and increased by 550. The decennial census could not be taken in 1941 owing to the intervention of the war. The lack of this census, and the disorganisation in the recording of vital statistics caused by the war, made it imperative to take a census at the earliest opportunity, which proved to be 1947.

11. Since 1931 the annual rate of increase has been maintained, although there are certain external influences which tend to conceal the rate. The native birth-death rate since 1930 is as follows.⁵

Year.	Native births in the Colony.	Native deaths in the Colony.	Difference.
(1) 1930-31	1,099	774	+ 325
(1) 1931-32	1,227	802	+ 425
(2) 1932-33	1,690	1,037	+ 653
1934	1,112	832	+ 280
1935	1,139	997	+ 142
1936	1,159	1,355	- 196
1937	1,272	729	+ 543
(3) 1938	1,081	669	+ 412
1939	1,086	670	+ 416
(4) 1940	1,099	665	+ 434
1941	Not available.		
(5) 1942	197	87	+ 110
(6) 1943	853	480	+ 373
(7) 1944	740	812	- 72
(8) 1945	1,074	702	+ 372
1946	1,194	649	+ 545
Total	16,022	11,260	+ 4,762

(1) July-June.

(2) July 1932 to December 1933.

(3) Excludes Ellice Islands.

(4) Excludes Phoenix and Line Islands.

(5) Excludes Ocean and Gilbert Islands.

(6) Excludes Ocean Island, Butaritari and Nonouti.

(7) Excludes Ocean Island, Tabiteuea, Nanumea, Nanumanga and Nukulaelae.

(8) Excludes Ocean Island, Nanumanga and Nukulaelae.

The adverse figures for 1936 were due to mortality in measles and dysentery epidemics. From 1942 onwards Ocean Island and the Gilbert Group were under Japanese occupation. This prevented statistical information for 1941 being collected and also disorganised collection in the following years. Further, whilst in occupation of some of the Gilbert Islands, the Japanese destroyed the registers or prevented registration; the figures for the war years are thus not completely accurate. If the years 1941-44 are excluded the average annual increase is 348, which is approximately 10 per thousand of the native population.

12. In view of the growing pressure of the population, the Phoenix Islands were incorporated into the Colony by Order in Council dated 18th March, 1937 and settlement of Hull, Sydney and Gardner Islands by Gilbertese, mainly from the Southern Gilbert Islands, commenced in 1938, and by 1941 there were 432 permanent settlers on Hull, 260 on Sydney and 58 on Gardner. Owing to the war, difficulty of transporting further settlers and shortage of staff have prevented further settlement being undertaken. Canton Island, together with Enderbury in the Phoenix Group, is subject to an agreement for joint occupation with the United States and has been established as Headquarters of the Phoenix Islands District and as an important airport on the Trans-Pacific route. The island has not been settled but a number of the natives of the Colony reside there for a short time to work for either Government or the air port organisations.

⁴ R. L. Stevenson *In the South Seas*.

⁵ Annual Report, 1937; *Blue Books* 1938, 39, 40-41, draft 42-43, and 46; District Annual Reports 1942, 43, 44 and 45.

13. In 1931 the indigenous inhabitants of Ocean Island, the Banabans, living on Ocean Island numbered approximately 729: the remainder of the population being made up of employees and recruited labourers of the Government or the British Phosphate Commissioners. At the time of the Japanese occupation of Ocean Island in 1942 there were on Ocean Island six Europeans, some 600 Chinese, some 1,000 Gilbertese and Ellice native labourers and families and the Banabans. The Japanese moved to Tarawa most of the Gilbertese and Ellice natives who had families, and later dispersed the Chinese, Banabans and Gilbertese and Ellice natives to Nauru, the Marshall and Caroline Groups, apart from 150 who were retained and subsequently slaughtered. At the end of the war the remnants of these people were collected together again. In view of the impossibility of returning the Banabans to Ocean Island at that time and the long term policy of providing them with a new home for use when, owing to the phosphate mining, Ocean Island became unable to support them, it was decided to take them to Rabi in Fiji, which island had been previously bought for them for this very purpose. At the time of the Fiji census in September, 1946 there were 968 natives of this Colony resident on Rabi. Of the natives who were on Ocean Island in 1942, it is estimated that the following numbers met their death prematurely at the hands of the Japanese or as a result of starvation or other causes attributable to the war.

Banabans	117
Gilbertese	363
Ellice Islanders	65
	<hr/>
	545

14. Apart from the natives of pure Micronesian or Polynesian race, there are the following racial groups in the Colony:—

- (a) Europeans, all of whom are in the employment of the Government, the Missions, the British Phosphate Commissioners, Cable and Wireless, Ltd., Fanning Island Plantations, Ltd., or connected with the air port at Canton Island. There are now no individual traders or retired Europeans living in the Colony, the last of these being murdered by the Japanese in October 1942.
- (b) Chinese, the vast majority of whom are in the employ of the British Phosphate Commissioners at Ocean Island or Cable and Wireless Ltd. at Fanning Island. There are also a few scattered through the Gilbert Group, these are the remnants of the former community of small traders, who have now been squeezed out by the Native Co-operative Societies. Those that remain are mostly retired and now live with their native wives in circumstances only slightly superior to the native.
- (c) Persons of mixed European and Micronesian or Polynesian blood. In accordance with the Native Status Ordinance, 1941, a native is defined as any person wholly or partly of Melanesian, Polynesian or Micronesian race, other than a person in respect of whom an order conferring non-native status has been made under the Ordinance. The Resident Commissioner may, on the petition of any person of mixed native and non-native descent, declare the petitioner to be a non-native. Initially therefore all persons of mixed blood are regarded as natives, unless and until they petition for and are declared of non-native status. This is in conformity with the status of such persons in the Colony. The majority of these persons of mixed blood are the descendants of the nineteenth century traders who took unto themselves native wives. The only true half-castes are a few old people who are the children of these traders and a very small number of children of members of the Armed Forces stationed in the Colony during the war. Almost all these live native lives, being educated with, and enjoying no special privileges over the natives. At Butaritari before the war in contrast to this general picture there was a half caste community having an almost European standard of living. This was caused through Butaritari having been in former times the most important port in the Gilbert Group and frequented by whaling and small trading ships; and also due to the immigration from the Marshall Group of a few half-caste German-Marshallese families who were squeezed out by the Japanese during the years when they held that group as a mandate. The war mainly dispersed this Butaritari community and destroyed their houses. Although having native status, there is a tendency for persons of mixed blood to enter the employment of Government or the Co-operative Societies, and it is a small but increasing number of these who are petitioning for and being declared of non-native status.
- (d) Persons of mixed Mongolian and Micronesian blood are in a similar position to those of mixed European and Micronesian blood. They are the descendants of the Chinese traders, but in that there are still a few Chinese traders resident in the Colony, the proportion of true half-castes is greater. At Ocean Island and Fanning Island Chinese employees keep apart from the natives and no inter-marriage or promiscuity takes place. There has been no Chinese intermixture with the Ellice Islanders and thus there are no persons of Mongolian-Polynesian races. Despite a Japanese trading station at Butaritari before the war and the Japanese occupation of the Gilbert Group during the war, there are no known persons of mixed Japanese and Micronesian blood.
- (e) There are also a few individuals, Fijians, Solomon Islanders, etc., who are classified as "other" races.

CHAPTER 2.

METHOD OF TAKING AND ANALYSING THE CENSUS.

15. In November, 1946, the High Commissioner enacted the Census Ordinances, 1946, empowering the Resident Commissioner with his approval, *inter alia*, to direct that a census be taken of the inhabitants of the Colony whenever the Resident Commissioner deemed it expedient. At the same time in consultation with the Acting Resident Commissioner, the date for the census was fixed as the 24th March, 1947, and the printing of the census returns in English, Gilbertese and Ellice versions was put in hand. The English version of the census returns was based *mutatis mutandis* on the returns for the census in the Colony of Fiji, which had been taken shortly before. The Gilbertese and Ellice versions were based on the returns used for the 1931 census with certain minor variations. Copies of these census returns are attached as Appendices 1, 2 and 3 to Part I. 320 English, 15,000 Gilbertese and 2,000 Ellice returns were printed.

16. In December, 1946, the Acting Resident Commissioner by order⁶ directed that a census be taken as at midnight on the 24th March, 1947, and appointed Mr. F. N. M. Pusinelli, M.C., to be Census Commissioner. The Census Commissioner then made the Census Regulations, 1946⁷ for the purpose of enabling the Resident Commissioner's order to be carried into effect. The normal administrative divisions of the Colony, namely Administrative Districts, Islands and Village Districts, were made the division for census purposes. The Administrative Officers, Ocean Island, Phoenix Islands and Line Islands Districts and at Christmas Island were appointed Superintendents of Census for their respective districts, and the Census Commissioner himself superintended the taking of the census in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Districts. Kaubure or a suitable person appointed by the Magistrate, or by the superintendent of Census on islands where there is no Native Government, were appointed enumerators in respect of their village districts. Regulations were also included as to the content and completion of the census returns.

17. The necessary arrangements were made for the taking of the census and the returns distributed to Ocean Island, and Canton Island, whence the Superintendent of Census was able to issue them to Hull Island. However by mid February it was evident that, owing to a breakdown of shipping, it would be impracticable to take the census on any but those three islands on the 24th March and the Resident Commissioner, with the approval of the High Commissioner, revoked his order⁸ directing the taking of the census, which was accordingly postponed *sine die*. Owing to lack of communication with Hull Island the census could not be postponed and it was taken there on the 24th March. By the beginning of May the shipping situation had clarified sufficiently for the Resident Commissioner to be able to make a new order⁹ directing that the census be taken on the 9th June, 1947. The returns were issued to the three Line Islands and the Superintendent of Census at Canton issued returns to Sydney and Gardner Islands, but was not able to make a reissue at Hull Island owing to lack of additional returns.

18. In pursuance of his duty to supervise the census in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups the Census Commissioner held a meeting at the Native Government Station, Tarawa, on the 9th May to brief the Kaubure as enumerators and issue the necessary returns. At this and subsequent similar meetings on each island the Census Commissioner was assisted by an interpreter and two assistants. The nature and reasons for the census were first explained and then the Kaubure were instructed in their duties as enumerators and in the method of completing the returns. In addition to the instructions contained on the return each Kaubure was given a paper with further instructions as to his duties. A specimen return was then filled in by each Kaubure at the Census Commissioner's direction concerning the persons who had slept on the previous night in the house of one of those present. As they filled in the specimen return the Kaubure readily understood the various questions, and by the end of this period of instruction were confident in being able to do their share of the census. Census returns were then issued in sufficient number to allow for each Kaubure to have enough and some to spare for his village district and some additional spare returns were left with the Island Scribe. The Scribe was also given statutory declarations to be signed in the presence of the Magistrate by each Kaubure after taking the census to the effect that the returns furnished by him had been truly and faithfully taken and that to the best of his knowledge they were correct as far as may be known, and that he is aware that the information in the returns is strictly confidential. Finally the Scribe was given an imprest out of which to pay each enumerator £1 for the first 50 completed returns or part thereof, and 2d for each additional completed return. A list showing the number of enumerators, returns issued and returns completed on each island is attached as Appendix 4 to Part I.

19. To issue the returns throughout the remainder of the two Groups the Census Commissioner was allotted R.C.S. *Kiakia* and departed for the Northern Gilbert Islands on the 13th May in accordance with a schedule which had been worked out so as to enable him to reach Niulakita, the southernmost Ellice Island, on the night before the census. After visiting Abaiang, Butaritari, Little Makin, and Marakei R.C.S. *Kiakia* returned to Tarawa early on the 18th May to refuel and take on cargo and passengers before proceeding southwards. However at the direction of the Acting Resident Commissioner R.C.S. *Kiakia* was diverted to make a trip to Ocean Island, on return from which, slight engine trouble intervened so that the Census Commissioner was not able to continue southward until the 30th May. This diversion and delay prevented the census being taken throughout the Colony on the 9th June, but by making the maximum possible speed the Census Commissioner was able to issue the returns to the Kaubure of the last island of

6 *Western Pacific High Commission Gazette*, 1947, page 32.

7 *Western Pacific High Commission Gazette*, 1947, page 32.

8 *Western Pacific High Commission Gazette*, 1947, page 137.

9 *Western Pacific High Commission Gazette* 1947, page 137.

the Gilbert Group, Beru, on the morning of the 9th June. Subsequently when the completed returns for Beru were collected it was evident that the Kaubure had not had sufficient time in which to explain them to the people. The delay also resulted in the Census Commissioner arriving some 12 days later than the date for which the Native Government had previously been warned to assemble the Kaubure to meet him; and thereby causing delay in assembling them and preventing those from distant villages attending, in the latter event instructions and returns were left with the Scribe who subsequently briefed these absent Kaubure. Having completed the Gilbert Group by the census date, the Census Commissioner proceeded to issue the returns in the Ellice Group arriving at Nanumea on the 11th June and Niulakita on the 21st June. For the islands which had been visited in time, namely Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao and Nui the following Monday night, the 16th June, was made the census date; Vaitupu was taken on the 17th June; Nukufetau on the 18th June; and Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Niulakita on the 20th June. Fortunately between the 9th and 20th June the only other shipping in the Ellice Group was the R.C.S. *Tuvalu* which called at Funafuti but did not embark or disembark any passengers. There was therefore no inter-island movement of population and the variation in population due to births and deaths was negligible. The figures obtained can thus be accepted as being as accurate as if taken on the 9th June. The same applies to Hull Island the census of which was taken on the 24th March, as between then and the 9th June there was no inter-island movement and the difference in number of births and deaths was negligible.

20. The returns having been issued and the census taken, the Census Commissioner returned northward to collect the returns from each island. During the interval between taking the census and the return visit the Kaubure had in accordance with their instructions handed their completed and unused returns to the Scribe, made the statutory declaration and been paid their honorarium. On collecting the returns the Census Commissioner checked that there were none unaccounted for and then looked through all the completed returns to complete any omissions or correct any obvious errors, after reference if necessary to the Magistrate or Scribe. After visiting all Ellice Islands and the Gilbert Islands south of Tarawa, R.C.S. *Kiakia* reached Tarawa on the 10th July and after refuelling, etc., sailed next day for the Northern Gilbert Islands, returning again to Tarawa on the 15th July. A special visit was made to the Native Government Station at Tarawa on the 25th July to collect the returns for Tarawa. Indicative of the size of the Colony, the Census Commissioner's tour involved calling at 25 islands twice each, logging 3,200 miles and being on board R.C.S. *Kiakia* for 50 days. Full details of the itinerary are contained in Appendix 5 to Part I.

21. The completed census returns having been collected the work of analysis commenced. After consultation with the Census Commissioner of the Colony of Fiji it was decided that this analysis should not be done mechanically, and the Census Commissioner accordingly devised three analytical sheets covering the answers to the various questions on the vernacular versions. Analysis of the extra questions on the English returns was not undertaken in view of the smallness and demographic unimportance of the number involved. Two full time native clerks, and one part time, under the supervision of the Census Commissioner, carried out the analysis. The completed returns for each village district were numbered serially and then analysed, 30 dwellings onto each sheet. The clerks did the analysing while the Census Commissioner checked and tabulated the results. The results were tabulated by village districts to produce the island totals which are shown in the tables in Part II. Analysis commenced as soon as the completed returns had been collected from the first island, but facilities and conditions on board ship were not conducive to speedy results. The main work therefore commenced upon return to Tarawa on the 15th July. Analysis of all the returns except those for the Phoenix Islands District was completed in the first week of October. The rate of work during this period averaged at approximately ten returns analysed per hour per clerk. A pause was then necessary waiting for the completed returns to be collected from the various Phoenix Islands and forwarded to Tarawa. These returns were received on the 20th November and by the 6th December the final figures were completed.

22. Apart from the total tables and tables in which it is more suitable to consider all Pacific Islanders together, the figures have been analysed into eight racial groups:—

Micronesians;
Polynesians;
Europeans;
Mongolians;
European-Micronesians;
European-Polynesians;
Mongolian-Micronesians; and
Persons of other races.

The term Pacific Islanders is used in some tables to indicate all these racial groups other than pure Europeans and Mongolians. The term Native is used according to its statutory definition, and paragraph 14 (c) *ante*.

23. At the time of the census there were the following vessels in Colony waters:—

R.C.S. *Awahou* at Tarawa;
R.C.S. *Kiakia* at Niulakita;
R.C.S. *Tungaru* at Arorae;

London Missionary Society's a.v. *John Williams V* at Abaiang; Sacred Heart Mission's a.v. *Santa Teretia* at Tarawa; and Messrs. Burns, Philp, Ltd. m.v. *Muliama* at Tarawa engaged on recruiting labour for Fanning Island Plantations, Ltd. The statistics for these vessels are tabulated under the heading "ships" in each table. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission ship m.v. *Fetu Ao* was also in the Gilbert Group, but outside territorial waters at the time of the census.

CHAPTER 3.

CONSIDERATION OF STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table 1—Total Population, All Races.

24. This table shows the total number of persons by sexes, residing on each island in the Colony at the time of the census, namely the 9th June, 1947, for all islands in the Colony except as under :—

Hull Island	.. .. .	24th March, 1947 ;
Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao and Nui	.. .. .	16th June, 1947 ;
Vaitupu	.. .. .	17th June, 1947 ;
Nukufetau	.. .. .	18th June, 1947 ;
Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Niulakita	.. .. .	20th June, 1947.

Of the persons resident on Ocean Island, Canton Island, the Line Islands and on board ship, many are recruited labourers from islands in the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups. To arrive at an approximate total domiciled population for each island these recruited labourers with their accompanying dependants have been resolved back into their home island, see Table 18.

Table 2.—Comparative Table—All Races.

25. This table sets out for comparison—

- Randall's estimate for 13 of the Gilbert Islands in 1841 ;
- Figures for the 1905-16 census of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands ;
- Figures for the 1921 census for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands ;
- Figures for the 1931 census for all islands in the Colony ; and
- Figures for the 1947 census for all islands in the Colony.

Demographic trends up to 1931 have already been mentioned at paragraphs 5-10 *ante*. Sufficient statistics of length of life and fertility of women are not available to enable gross or net reproduction rates to be worked out. An attempt at assessing the crude rate of change of the population has however been made by taking the total increase and dividing by the thousands of the initial population and the number of years involved. The increase between 1931 and 1947 is 2,255 but this is not immediately a fair guide as to the natural rate of change of the native population as the following additional factors have also to be taken into account—

- (a) 968 Banabans and Gilbertese are now living on Rabi, see paragraph 13 *ante* ;
- (b) approximately 545 war dead, see paragraph 13 *ante* ;
- (c) there are 566 less Europeans and Mongolians in the Colony, see Table 4 *post* ;
- (d) there are 134 recruited labourers and students outside the Colony, see Table 18 *post*.

If these are added to the actual increase, the natural increase of the native population is in the region of 4,468 which gives an annual increase of 8.28 per thousand per year and which compares with the figure of 10 per thousand per year as found from the relative number of births and deaths, see paragraph 11 *ante*.

26. The resultant crude rates enable the islands to be divided into the following groups. Rates for the islands without an indigenous population have not been calculated.

- (a) Little Makin stands apart, having a natural rate of increase almost four times as great as the general rate for the Gilbert Islands. The details of this are discussed in paragraph 50 *post* ;
- (b) Butaritari, Marakei, and Abaiang each have a rate of increase of 4 to 5 per thousand per year. The Abaiang rate as shown may be slightly increased due to 12 war dead. This rate, as will be seen below, is the general rate for the Gilbert Islands apart from extraordinary influences ;
- (c) the increases of Tarawa and Funafuti are partially caused by the presence on these islands of Headquarters. Colony Headquarters and District Headquarters for the whole Gilbert Group have been established on Tarawa since 1931. These two Headquarters involve some 1,000 natives, only a proportion of whom are from Tarawa. The number of staff, labourers and transients involved in the Ellice Islands District Headquarters at Funafuti has also increased considerably. It is not fully possible to distinguish the natural increase from that due to the Headquarters on these islands ;
- (d) the population of Maiana appears to be almost stationary but this is considered to be due to the absence of recruits in 1947 compared to 1931. Details of the islands of recruits in 1931 are not available, but as Maiana is not regularly recruited it is more than possible that no labourers were away in 1931. Comparison of the 1931 figure with the gross figure in Table 18 gives a crude rates of increase of 3.39 per thousand per year. For further discussion see paragraph 55 *post* ;
- (e) Abemama, Kuria and Aranuka shows rate of increase similar to that at Little Makin, but here the rate is to a large extent caused by gradual immigration of persons from other islands. From Table 10 it will be observed that only 58.6, 61.3 and 71.9 per cent of the present residents were born on the respective island. Like the Headquarters Islands it is impossible to separate out the rate of increase among the true natives of these islands ;
- (f) the Southern Gilbert Islands, Nonouti to Arorae, in most cases are shown as stationary or having a decrease. This is however caused by movements of population which conceal the natural increase. In 1931 there were about 900 recruited labourers and their dependants at Ocean Island, but there is no record of their home islands, compared with 1,215 Gilbertese and 373 Ellice Islanders in 1947. These Southern

Gilbert Islands have also been depleted by the movement of 750 settlers to the Phoenix Islands, see paragraph 12, *ante*. Recruited to the Line Islands in 1931 were 429 Gilbertese compared with 406 in 1947, the home islands of these persons are not known but they were probably from the southern Gilbert Islands and the figures are close enough to be neglected. For these southern Gilbert Islands the 1947 total is 13,543 compared to 13,951 in 1931, but by adding the 750 settlers, 349 war dead and 315 additional Gilbertese at Ocean Island to the former figure the crude rate of increase is 4.64 per thousand per year;

- (g) the three Ellice Islands, Nanumea, Niutao and Vaitupu are shown as almost stationary, but this is due to the absence of the Ellice Islanders at Ocean Island and elsewhere compared to none in 1931. Comparing therefore the 1931 and the domiciled populations the crude rates of increase are 8.93, 14.34 and 8.01 per thousand per year for these islands respectively and 14.29 per thousand per year for the whole Ellice Group. If the 65 war dead are added, the crude rate of increase for the Ellice Islands is 15.65 per thousand per year;
- (h) the remainder of the Ellice Islands show undisturbed natural increases varying between 12.20 and 36.52 per thousand per year;
- (i) the Phoenix Islands of Sydney, Hull and Gardner were colonised in 1938-41, see paragraph 12, *ante*. Comparing their original settlement figures with the gross populations, the crude rates of increase are 39.64, 22.65, 44.06 per thousand per year respectively and the average for the three islands is 35.5 per thousand per year. This is a young community, hence the extraordinarily high rate of increase, which is equivalently reflected in the low rate for the southern Gilberts. If the Southern Gilberts and these three islands are combined, the 1947 figure, including war dead and additional labourers, is 15,170 compared with 13,951 or a crude rate of increase of 5.02 per thousand per year, which is in conformity with the figures for the Northern Gilbert Islands;
- (j) these observations lead to the conclusion that the Gilbertese people are increasing, apart from extraneous factors, at a crude rate of some 5 per thousand per year, whilst the rate for the Ellice people is in the region of 15½ per thousand per year.

Table 3.—Density—All Races.

27. The only island in the Colony for which a comprehensive land survey has been made is Ocean Island. For the other 36 islands no maps have ever been made. Before the war the only cartography which had been undertaken was a series of charts by both the Admiralty and the United States Hydrographic office. These charts contained insets at scales varying between 1 to 18,000 to 1 to 210,000 of all islands except Nikunau, Tamana, Arorae and the whole of Tabiteuea. The bases of these insets were sketches by various naval officers or ships' Masters mostly in the nineteenth century, in particular for most of the Gilbert Islands sketches by the United States Exploring Expedition 1841 to scales of about 1 to 145,000. During the war the United States Navy made new chart insets for Butaritari, based on a Japanese chart, and for Tarawa, South Nonouti, Nanumea, Niutao, Vaitupu, Nukufetau and Funafuti. These are all accurate being in most cases based on aerial surveys and are to scales of between 1 to 26,000 to 1 to 140,000. In pre-war Government publications figures are given for the land area of each island but comparison of these with the recent United States charts showed serious discrepancy and the basis of these estimates is not now known. It is natural that with a very small land area and a relatively dense population, even a small error in area produces a large error in density. An attempt has therefore been made to revise the estimated land area. The most recent and largest scale chart inset of each island was traced onto squared paper and the area enclosed calculated. Apart from the reliability of the charts the method of producing the estimated area is liable to up to 10 per cent error due to the most irregular nature of the land and the small scale of several of the insets. In all but the recent United States charts, it is considered that this error is small compared to the probable error in the charts themselves; as an example the area of Christmas Island which comprises more than half the Colony has previously been estimated severally at less than 100, at 200 and 220 square miles whilst the present figure is 222 square miles 429 acres. To test the reliability of the traditional estimates the following is a comparison between the areas from the recent United States charts and the traditional figures for these islands.

			Traditional ¹⁰ Sq. miles.	Present Estimate Sq. miles.	Acres.	Per cent reduction of traditional estimate.
Butaritari ¹¹	..	..	10	4	322	55
Tarawa ¹²	..	..	14	7	466	45
*Nonouti ¹³	..	..	12	9	528	18
Nanumea ¹⁴	..	..	2	1	316	25
Niutao ¹⁴	..	..	2		625	51
†Vaitupu ¹⁴	..	..	2	2	105	*8
Nukufetau ¹⁴	..	..	2	1	98	42
Funafuti ¹⁵	..	..	2	1	49	47

* The present estimate is based for the southern part of the island on a recent chart and the northern part on an 1896 sketch, so that the reduction is only a partial guide.

† Vaitupu was previously based on a sketch survey by Mr. D. G. Kennedy, one time School Master there; the United States chart is also based on this.

¹⁰ Blue Book 1940 and 1941.
¹¹ U.S.N. Hydrographic Office Chart 1193.
¹² U.S.N. Confidential Charts.

¹³ U.S.N. Hydrographic Office Chart No. 2179.
¹⁴ U.S.N. Hydrographic Chart No. 1981.
¹⁵ U.S.N. Hydrographic Chart No. 1802.

The above table indicates the reliability of the traditional estimates and the very slender premises upon which the whole of table 3 is based. In Table 3 an indication of reliability is included for reference.

28. When considering the density of population on any given land area it is fundamentally relevant to know what population the resources of the land will support. In this Colony, apart from phosphate at Ocean Island, the only commercial production of the land is copra. For the people the coconut tree is the ubiquitous and universal provider of almost all their food and their means of buying imported food and trade goods. The principal supplementary food items are fish from the lagoon or surrounding sea, pandanus fruit and babai (*alocasia*). It should thus be relatively simple to arrive at a figure of the number of bearing coconut trees necessary to provide food to eat and copra to purchase the required imports. No thorough survey over a number of islands with varying soils and rainfall has yet been undertaken to this end, nor for some unknown reason can any group of natives give any reasonable figure as to their daily or weekly consumption. The Chief Lands Commissioner, basing his figures on a partial survey on Tabiteuea and the pre-war copra export, tentatively suggests that in normal conditions and at the present standard of living 1.23 acres is required per head of population. This would give an optimum density of approximately 520 persons to the square mile and an economic level of about half a ton of copra per head per year. It is felt that this figure is not based on a sufficiently wide survey to be an accurate guide, nor does it allow adequately for any change in the relative values of copra and imports, or a change in the standard of living. It is however born out by the more reliable census density figures. Tarawa is shown as having a density of 463.5 persons per square mile, this is however inflated by about 1.5 due to the presence of Colony Headquarters staff who either do not own land on Tarawa or because of earning a salary do not use it fully. The true density of the people of Tarawa is therefore more in the region of 350 persons per square mile. Whilst in a recent land tenure survey, a Lands Commissioner reported that the land was approximately 60 per cent utilised, which would mean a density of 312 persons per square mile compared to the 520 figure. Niutao with a census density of 659.5 persons per square mile is recognised to be very fully utilised. By way of comparison the density in 1841, based on Capt. Randall's estimate, was 435 persons per square mile on the islands covered by his total estimates. A further complication in any optimum density calculation is the drought factor. The Southern Gilbert Islands are liable to severe droughts, there having been four separate years of drought since 1925. It is stated that the people lay in a certain store of coconuts to guard against the drought and that they would still only lay in the same number per head if there were fewer people on the island, but apart from this there are the factors of reduced crops of coconuts and the supply of drinking water. On certain of the islands, Nonouti in particular, where well water is brackish even in wet weather, drinking water becomes an alarming problem in time of drought. For comparison the overall densities of certain other Pacific areas are as follows:—¹⁶

	Density per square mile.
Solomons	6.5
French Establishments..	27.9
Fiji ¹⁷	36.86
Western Samoa ..	52.4
Hawaii	65.6
Tonga	135.1
Caroline and Marshalls .	146
Eastern Samoa ..	169.8
Java	800

29. Of the area of the Colony, the reliability of which has been commented on in paragraph 27 *ante*, almost exactly two-thirds has no indigenous inhabitants, the greater bulk of the population living in the Gilbert Group at a density of 244 persons per square mile and a lesser number in the Ellice Group at a density of 468 persons per square mile. These figures are based on the resident population at the time of the census; the density of persons domiciled on many of the islands is naturally considerably higher due to the absence of recruited labour. This is however a continuous factor and if anything the British Phosphate Commissioners are anxious to increase their labour force above the present figure of 1,079. Whilst therefore there may be a small fluctuation year by year due to the varying number of recruits taken from any particular island in any year, the figures give an average guide to the actual density of population being carried by each island. The islands can thus be considered to be in the following groups for density—

- (a) Ocean Island at 877 persons per square mile stands apart, being heavily populated with persons employed in the phosphate industry there;
- (b) Niutao and Nui are shown as over 600 persons per square mile, the figure for the former is reasonably accurate but the estimate of the land area of Nui is of very low reliability and probably too small thereby greatly increasing the density;
- (c) Nanumea, Funafuti, Nanumanga, the Ellice Group as a whole, Tarawa, Nukufetau, Tamana, Marakei, North Tabiteuea, Butaritari and Nukulaelae are between 400 and 500 persons per square mile. The land areas of most of these are of high reliability and the only ones which belie their inclusion in this group are Marakei and possibly Nukulaelae, the land areas of which are of low reliability and may be underestimated;

¹⁶ Felix M. Keesing *The South Seas in the Modern World*.
¹⁷ Fiji Census 1946.

- (d) Hull, Little Makin, Vaitupu and Arorae are between 300 to 400 persons per square mile. The area of all these except Vaitupu are of low reliability. The land area of Hull, which is an island being colonised, is probably underestimated, and that of Arorae may be slightly overestimated;
- (e) Onotoa, Beru, South Nonouti, Abaiang, the Gilbert Group as a whole, Nikunau, and Nonouti as a whole are between 200 and 300 persons per square mile. All these land areas are of low reliability except for South Nonouti and in view of the reductions of the traditional estimates as indicated in paragraph 27 some of the estimates of density for this group may be too low;
- (f) Tabiteuea, Sydney, Abemama, Maiana and Niulakita are between 100 and 200 persons per square mile. The land areas for Tabiteuea and Maiana are considered to be overestimated, but Abemama is correctly placed in this group or might be even lower as the island is very thinly populated;
- (g) having densities under 100 persons per square mile are Kuria, Aranuka, Washington, Gardner, Canton, and Fanning Island and under one person per square mile Christmas Island. Kuria and Aranuka, like Abemama, have previously borne much greater populations and are now very thinly populated. Gardner has only recently been partially colonised, while Washington, Fanning and Christmas Islands have no indigenous inhabitants and are used as copra plantations.

Table 4.—Ethnological Racial Divisions.

30. This table sets out for purposes of comparison the racial divisions in 1931 and 1947. A wider territorial racial analysis has been made in 1947 and the details of the composition of each ethnological racial division can be seen in Table 9. In 1931 the European-Pacific Islanders and Mongolian-Pacific Islanders were stated to include true halfcastes only and a supplementary table was added showing that there were 135 Pacific Islanders with a small percentage of European blood and 24 with Mongolian blood. In 1947 all persons who declared themselves to be of mixed blood were included in their appropriate division irrespective of the proportion of their blood. Generally it was noticeable that quarter-caste parents included their children as of mixed blood, but that less than quarter-castes declared themselves as Micronesians or Polynesians as the case might be. From these figures it will be seen that the persons of mixed blood only represent about 1.5 per cent of the main races. For further comment on these racial groups, see paragraph 14 *ante*. Persons of mixed Micronesian and Polynesian blood have been included in the race among whom they reside.

Table 5.—Village and House Populations.

31. The various parts of this table show the villages and number of dwelling houses therein on each island in the Colony. The villages are arranged in order from North to South clockwise round the island. As is to be expected, whilst the average number of persons per dwelling house in the Gilbert Islands is 4.38, the average in the majority of the Southern Gilbert Islands, which are subject to recruitment, is considerably lower whilst the Northern islands are equivalently higher. The average for the Ellice Islands is 5.66 persons per dwelling house, but the incidence of a fall due to recruitment is not so obvious here. It will also be observed that while the house population for the Gilbert Islands has risen from 4.16 to 4.38 between 1931 and 1947, that of the Ellice Islands has fallen from 6.11 to 5.66.

32. As is indicated in the Table the number of villages and the number of houses in each village vary considerably. Formerly the people did not live in villages but in scattered individual houses or in small groups on their lands. Early in the Protectorate, to facilitate administration, the people were required to live in central villages. These villages are situated on the lagoon or leeward side of the island, along the road which runs the length of the island on that side. The Gilbertese villages are of irregular shape and spacing with houses averaging about 10 yards apart, sometimes on one but usually on both sides of the road. The Ellice houses are usually regimented into one large village which is sometimes divided into two parts. The houses, apart from those on the islands where European building materials have been abandoned after the war, are made entirely of local materials. The main living house varies in size from 10 feet by 15 feet to 20 feet square. The frame is made of pandanus poles, or when these are not available, of split coconut logs. In the Gilbert Islands the floor is usually raised one or more feet off the ground, the floor being made of coconut midribs. In the Ellice Islands the floor is normally a plinth of concrete and coral shingle. The sides are usually left open or made of coconut midribs and there are blinds of midribs or woven coconut leaves. The rafters are split pandanus or coconut and the roof is thatched with pandanus or coconut leaves. The whole house is tied with coconut sinnet, no nails being used. At the back of the living house there is normally a smaller building of similar construction for cooking and eating.

33. Half the European population is at Ocean Island in the employment of the British Phosphate Commissioners. About one-third of these employees are accompanied by their families, though older children are often left at School outside the Colony. The employees without families mostly live in individual houses, but have central dining and recreation rooms. All these houses are to a conventional European design and structure. These comments apply equally to the housing at Fanning Island. In the Gilbert Group the European population is comprised of Government officials with their families and the Missionaries. Apart from the pre-war Mission houses, which are mainly made of wood, the majority of the houses are made of native materials, having been built since the reoccupation of the Group. No table is included as to the housing of Mongolians as, at the time of the census, all the Mongolians at Ocean Island were in the Quarantine Station having just arrived from China, and in the Gilbert Group, apart from one at

Butaritari, the Mongolians live with Pacific Island families and have been included in Table 5b. The Labour lines for Chinese and Pacific Islanders at Ocean Island and Fanning Island are of European materials, the single labourers being housed in dormitories, whilst the Pacific Islanders who are accompanied by their families live in semi-detached one room living houses 13 feet by 10 feet with communal cook-houses.

Table 6.—Masculinity—Micronesians and Polynesians.

34. Owing to the incompleteness of the records and the different method of analysis in earlier censuses, the figures for each race are not strictly correct. For 1905-16 and 1921 the figures shown in the Comparative Table for All Races have been taken, those for the Gilbert Islands being shown as Micronesian and those for the Ellice Islands as Polynesian. This allocation gives a reasonably accurate guide as the overwhelming majority of these races are in these Groups, but there may have been a higher proportion of males outside the Group on recruitment. For 1931 these races were not analysed separately into sexes, however the figures given have been obtained by allocating the proportion of sexes between these races in each Group, and are thus as accurate figures as can be obtained for the whole Colony. It is generally considered that the vitality of a race depends upon there being a slight excess in the number of females. The figures in the table show how the change in the size of the population from decreasing to increasing has resulted in a decrease in the excess of males to the extent that there is now an appreciable preponderance of females. The natural excess of females is not however as large as the figures indicate due to the higher proportion of males who died prematurely owing to the war or who are recruited for work outside the Colony.

Table 7.—Sexes and Age Groups.

35. This table is divided into the eight racial divisions present in the Colony. Each sub-table is divided by sexes into groups of five years. It was not considered of value to make out a yearly table owing to the number of Gilbertese and Ellice Islanders who do not know their age. In native custom a birthday is not celebrated and accordingly the majority of the natives do not know the date of their birth and only make an approximate guess at their age. No particular tendency to over or understate their age was noticed. Compared with the theoretical normal distribution of age groups, the various races are as follows:—

	Under 15 per cent.	15-29 per cent.
Normal	30.5	25
Micronesians	36.1	24.3
Polynesians	37.8	28.1
Europeans	11.5	21.7
Mongolians	3.3	50.0
European-Micronesians	40.5	23.5
European-Polynesians	20.6	34.2
Mongolian-Micronesians	44.1	34.2
Other Races	4.8	78.5

Combined Tables by age groups of 10 years showing comparison with 1931 are included in Tables 7a and 7b. These combined tables have not been made for the other racial groups, as there is not a natural change in the other two pure racial divisions, whilst the divisions of mixed blood were differently divided in 1931. These combined tables and the table above show clearly that the Micronesian and Polynesian races are increasing and have a higher proportion of young persons, the Polynesians more so than the Micronesians. The Europeans, Mongolians and persons of other races do not represent a normal population, being mostly persons who only reside in the Colony on account of their employment. The high percentage of European-Micronesians under 15 is attributed to the diffusion of European blood from the relatively small number of true half-castes and the tendency for a quarter-caste to declare his children as of mixed blood, but for less than quarter-castes to declare themselves as of pure blood. The above remarks should apply equally to European-Polynesians, but at first sight the figures belie this. In this group the smaller percentage of under 15 is attributed to the high proportion of females between 15 and 39 who are mainly quarter-caste and married to Polynesians who declare their children as Polynesians. The high percentage of the low age groups among Mongolian-Micronesians is due to this racial division having been more recently formed and there still being Mongolians in the Colony with Gilbertese wives.

Table 8.—Religions.

36. Until this year there have been only two Missions active in the Colony, the Protestant London Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Sacred Heart Mission. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has now this year commenced work in the Colony, but at the time of the census there were only seven adherents in the Ellice Islands. The original native religion was based on the worship of certain ancestral gods and spirits, but particularly in the Ellice Islands conversion to Christianity was readily accepted and was almost universal. The American Board of Foreign Missions was the first mission in the field when Dr. Hiram Bingham landed at Abaiang in 1857. In 1865 the London Missionary Society started work in the Ellice Islands extending in 1870 to the Southern Gilbert Islands, and taking over the cause of Protestant Christianity from the American Board in 1917 when the latter withdrew from the Northern Gilberts. The Roman Catholics commenced work in the Central Gilbert Islands in 1888. The London Missionary Society holds almost universal sway amongst the Polynesians and in the five Southern Gilbert Islands. The Roman Catholics have an increasing preponderance on islands northwards from Tabiteuea until at Butaritari they number nearly 75 per cent. There has been a negligible change in the percentages of the adherents of the London Missionary Society since 1931, but the

high percentage of Animists on Tabiteuea in 1931 have been converted to Roman Catholicism, due to the presence of the Vicar Apostolic on that island during the war. The one per cent of the Micronesians who are classified as Animists declared themselves on the returns as "Pagan". They are partly the residue of the old spirit worshippers and partly persons who have been excluded from one or both of the churches.

Table 9.—Territorial Racial Divisions or Nationality.

37. The technical conception of nationality is not understood by most Pacific Islanders. Table 9a has thus been set out to show the country or island group of which Pacific Islanders are natives. The table indicates how the vast majority of Micronesians in the Colony are Gilbertese, and Polynesians Ellice Islanders. It also indicates the small amount of mixing of these races, and the variety of other mixtures. In the Nationality table for Europeans, the persons of British nationality have been sub-divided into the parts of the British Commonwealth in which they are domiciled. The Mongolians all stated that they were Chinese but some of them may be British subjects from Hong Kong and one is a British subject having been born in the Colony.

Table 10.—Birth Places.

38. This table is divided into the eight racial divisions and sets out the place of birth of the residents of each island. The tables for the Micronesians and Polynesians show clearly that a very high percentage of these people reside on the island of their birth. The principal exceptions to this are the three Central Gilbert Islands of Abemama, Kuria and Aranuka, to which there has been a small degree of immigration; and as is natural the islands upon which there are Government and Mission Headquarters and Schools. The tables for those of mixed races show that there is a much greater movement of these people from their place of birth than there is with the pure races.

Table 11.—Conjugal Status.

39. This table is divided into the eight racial divisions and sets out the number in each conjugal status by sexes and age groups. This question on the census return included the category "Legally separated". No Europeans gave this answer and it was not clear in the answers to the Gilbertese and Ellice returns whether the natives appreciated the distinction between this and "Divorced", there being no status of "Legal" separation in native law. Both categories in the vernacular returns have been included under the category "Divorced" and this may account for the rather higher proportion of divorced women in the Southern Gilbert Islands, whence their husbands may have been recruited. In accordance with native law women may marry at 16 years of age and men at 18 years. The tables indicate that a higher proportion of females are married under or during their twenties than the men but that more than 90 per cent of the Pacific Islanders are married by the time they are 30. With the men marrying later and therefore females younger than themselves, there is as would be expected a slight preponderance of widows.

Table 12.—Occupations.

40. This table is divided into eight racial divisions, and sets out the occupation of all persons over 16 years of age. The vast majority of the Pacific Islanders are peasant proprietors who gather the produce of their own land and surrounding sea for their own consumption and for the production of copra, which they sell to their Island Co-operative Society. In this work they are assisted by their women folk who also make various native handicrafts. The concerns requiring labour from the Colony recruit these men on one year and sometimes two year contracts. The principal employers and the number of labourers recruited by them from each island are shown in Table 18. In addition to the 1,475 men thus recruited the Government employs 390 men in the Government service and 706 in the Island Administrations. The only other persons in wage or salary earning occupations are the teachers and pastors of the two Missions, the managers and assistant of the Co-operative stores and domestic servants. The following table indicates the distribution of the labour force of the male Pacific Islanders of over 16 years of age.

	Number.	Per cent.
Recruited	1,475	14.3
Government Employ	1,096	10.6
Mission Employ	400	3.9
Other wage earners	286	2.8
Non-wage earners	7,067	68.4
Total Labour force ..	10,324	100.0

Amongst the women the percentage of non-wage earners is much higher, being approximately 97 per cent, the few in employment being in Government employment as nurses, wardresses or teachers, in mission employ as teachers or helpers, or in domestic service. The different parts of this table clearly show how a higher percentage of the persons of mixed blood are in wage earning employment, mostly in Government employ and as storekeepers.

41. The number of Europeans and Mongolians is so small that the parts of the Occupation table dealing with these races have been differently set out, by being grouped under a heading for each of the main employers. All males are in employment, but of the women half are engaged in domestic duties and the others are Hospital Sisters, Mission Sisters and Stenographers.

The number of Europeans in employment is as follows :—

Government Employment	32
British Phosphate Commissioners	86
Cable and Wireless, Ltd	10
Missions	54
Miscellaneous	5
Ships	27
	<hr/>
	214

and there are 52 women not employed. The number of Mongolians in employment is as follows :—

British Phosphate Commissioners	112
Cable and Wireless Ltd.	21
Traders	2
Ships	2
	<hr/>
	137

and there are two retired Chinese traders and one woman not employed. The Chinese employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners and Cable and Wireless Ltd. are on one and three year contracts respectively and are then repatriated and replaced. At the time of the census both these bodies of labourers had only just arrived.

Table 13.—School Attendance.

42. This table is divided into eight racial groups and sets out by sexes the numbers and percentages of children attending school. Apart from Government Primary Schools at Ocean Island and Colony Headquarters and Boys Boarding Schools at Abemama and Vaitupu all schools are run by the Missions. In every village there is a school and often two schools run by the pastor or school teacher of one or both the Missions. In accordance with Native Law parents or guardians are required to send their children between the ages of 7 and 16 to school. In practice children start going to school younger than 7 and in the table children of ages 6 to 16 inclusive have been included. The table shows that approximately 90 per cent of the children of each of the racial divisions attend school. Owing to the poor quality of some of the schools the Native Law is not universally enforced, but throughout the Colony there is a popular demand for education and good schools, which provides its own incentive to school attendance. The only educational facility in the Colony for European children is a Primary School at Ocean Island run by the British Phosphate Commissioners for the children of their European employees. Elsewhere there are no facilities but arrangements are in hand for children to take correspondence courses with the New Zealand Department of Education. It is however usual for children to be sent to School outside the Colony as soon as they reach school age. There are no children of "Other Races" of school age.

Table 14.—Literacy.

43. This table is divided into the eight racial divisions and sets out by sexes the ability of persons aged 10 and over on each island to read and write in their vernacular and to speak English. The percentage of fully literate Micronesians is shown as 88·7 and Polynesians as 97·2, percentages for the mixed and other races also exceed 90 per cent. The small percentage of illiterates are mostly old people. Compared with this high rate of literacy in the vernacular, ability to speak English is of a very low percentage particularly among women. Primary education in the village schools is in the vernacular, but English is taught at the Government and Mission Boarding Schools. All native Administration is also conducted in the vernacular. It is therefore only in the Boarding Schools and afterwards when working in contact with Europeans that there is any demand to speak English. As would be expected there is a higher percentage of persons of mixed blood speaking English, but here too it is not great, being less than 50 per cent.

Table 15.—Motherhood.

44. This table is divided into the eight racial divisions and sets out the number of children born to mothers in each of the age groups, under 20, 20–29, 30–39 and 40 and over, and the number of such children who were dead at the time of the census. The answer to this question in the census caused the most difficulty, there being a tendency for men to say they had born children and for women to state the number of children now alive instead of the total number born. Wherever an error was noticed during the analysis it was corrected, but the reliability of the accuracy of this table is not as high as the tables from other questions which were universally well answered. A fact disclosed by this table is the appreciably smaller percentage of women who have children compared to the percentage of those who married. The following table indicates this :—

Age.	Micronesian.		Polynesian		Mixed Races.	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
16–19 ..	38·8	22·1	17·2	5·9	10·0	10·0
20–29 ..	82·7	68·6	63·2	53·6	71·4	50·8
30–39 ..	94·5	81·2	83·9	82·4	94·0	78·8
40 and over	96·0	72·9	92·1	83·4	96·5	82·5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	85·7	67·4	72·7	64·5	77·4	62·9

A = Per cent of women in the age group who have been married, i.e. including widows and divorced persons.
B = Per cent of women in the age group who have born children.

The table also shows that the Polynesians, of whom a much smaller percentage marry and have children under 20, have from 20 onwards a slightly greater number of children per mother and a smaller percentage of deaths, this would account for the higher rate of increase disclosed in paragraph 25 *et seq.* The table further clearly indicates the alarmingly high percentage of children who die before their mother. The table does not indicate the age of death of children and naturally in the older age groups the deaths are not solely due to infant mortality. Infant mortality is however known to be high as the following tables from annual Blue Books indicate, and the figures here disclosed confirm this.

						Native Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.	
						Under 1 year.	1-10 years.
1935	..	..	..	..	..	185.5	128.2
1936	..	..	..	..	..	245.9	....
1937	..	..	..	..	..	134.6	....
1938	..	..	..	..	..	239.5	128.6
1939	..	..	..	..	..	229.3	192.4
1940	..	..	..	..	..	132.6	132.6
1946	..	..	..	..	..	109.3	121.5

Table 16.—Infirmities—Pacific Islanders.

45. The arrangement of the census return did not enable the race of the persons suffering from the infirmity to be ascertained, this table thus includes all races other than Europeans and Mongolians. The numbers show considerable variation between islands and it is probable that different standards were set by different islands as to whether a person could be considered to suffer from any particular infirmity.

Table 17.—Agriculture.

46. This table sets out the numbers of bearing coconut trees, fowls, pigs, goats and cattle on each island and their proportions to the area and population. The unreliability of the figures for the land area of the various islands of the Colony has already been stressed, see paragraph 27 *ante*. However the number of trees given is even less reliable. Very few native landowners have even an approximate idea of the number of trees on their land, and when the Census Commissioner was briefing the enumerators grave doubts were expressed as to their ability to get an accurate figure. The enumerators were instructed to tell the people to count their trees and this was done on certain islands, but even then it is doubtful if in thick bush the number could be accurately counted. With two such unreliable factors as the number of trees and the land area the figures for the number of trees per acre are almost valueless for most islands, but are included as being the best information available. The figures of number per head of population are more reliable having only one unreliable factor but even here the results are not very valuable. When considering the tree density there are the following additional factors not disclosed by the census.

- (1) Trees as under were destroyed by the Allied forces during wartime operations—

Island.	Trees destroyed.					
Butaritari	55,366
Tarawa	70,642
Abemama	27,303
Nanumea	21,937
Nukufetau	21,627
Funafuti	24,215

- (2) There are reputed to be the following trees on the Line Islands—

Fanning Island	..	..	..	140,000 bearing trees
Washington Island	..	..	..	200,000 bearing trees
Christmas Island	..	..	..	200,000 bearing trees

prewar out of 625,000 planted.

- (3) The question asked and the figures thus given are for bearing trees; in addition on any area of ground there will be the young trees up to about 10 years old which have not started to bear, trees which although mature are having a rest from bearing, and trees which are beyond bearing age. No figures are however ascertainable as to what is an average proportion of bearing to non-bearing trees so that an optimum figure for bearing trees per acre cannot be given.

More particular comments on the figures for each island will be found in Chapter 4.

47. The figures for fowls and pigs show the number of each of these on each island in the Colony and the resultant number per head of population. It is noticeable that the proportion is three times as high in the Ellice Islands compared to the Gilbert Islands. Goats have recently been reintroduced on Tarawa to provide milk for the European community there, since the census several more have been imported. The cattle on Niulakita were introduced many years ago when the Island was worked as a commercial copra plantation, during the war the herd has survived in a semi-wild state.

Table 18.—Home Islands—Recruited Labourers.

48. Owing to the absence from their home island of many recruited labourers with their families, the populations given in the census tables do not represent the true population of each island. In order to ascertain the number of domiciled inhabitants of each island the numbers

of labourers and their dependants have been worked backwards from the census returns and the recruiting records in the Secretariat files to produce this table. This table is comprehensive for recruited labour and also includes the students who have been sent outside the Colony for education but it is not exhaustive in giving the full number of absentees from each island in the Colony, as persons in Government or Mission employ or persons outside the Colony not on recruitment have not been included. The table does however indicate a total native population for each island from whom labourers can be recruited. The table is also not comprehensive as to the normal number of recruited labour in the Colony. The m.v. *Muliama* was engaged in recruiting labour for Canton, Fanning and Christmas Islands at the time of the census and 65 recruits were engaged on the day after the census from Tarawa.

CHAPTER 4.

ISLAND STATISTICS.

49. **Ocean Island.**—From every aspect Ocean Island stands apart from the rest of the Colony. The principal demographic features of the Island are:—

- (i) the indigenous inhabitants, the Banabans, were not residing on the Island at the time of the census, but were on Rabi in the Fiji Group, see paragraph 13 *ante*. Whilst Rabi has been accepted as the future home of the Banabans it is probable that a small number, particularly of the old people, may resettle on the island;
- (ii) thus having no indigenous inhabitants resident on the island the community consists almost exclusively of the employees and recruited labourers of the British Phosphate Commissioners. In addition to the British Phosphate Commissioners' staff, there are a District Officer and the Superintendent of Police for the Colony with subordinate Government staff and Police Force, a Roman Catholic father and a London Missionary Society pastor;
- (iii) the Europeans number 138 of whom approximately two-thirds are males. In view of the nature of this population there is a high proportion of males between 20 and 40 years of age, and the females on the island, apart from two Sisters, are their wives and thus of similar ages. There is also a small number of European children, but smaller than a natural proportion due to the fact that most children of school age remain at school outside the Colony. These Europeans are mostly Australians with a small number of persons from the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Members of the senior staff have in some cases resided on the Island or at Nauru for up to 20 years apart from leaves, but most of the junior staff serve for only a few years;
- (iv) the Mongolians number 121 all of whom are males. They are Chinese tradesmen recruited in Hong Kong on annual contracts. At the time of the census they had all just arrived from China and the previous party had been repatriated. Prior to the war the Chinese labour force numbered nearly 700 and included mostly coolie labour, but postwar these have been replaced with natives of the Colony and only tradesmen, apart from a few labourers who are necessary to look after the tradesmen, are recruited;
- (v) the rest of the population consists of the recruited native labourers with their accompanying families and the small community of Government staff. The labourers are recruited mainly from the Southern Gilbert Islands and certain Ellice Islands on one year contracts, approximately one quarter of the labourers, who number 1,079, are accompanied by their wives and up to two children each. The members of the Government staff are mostly married and have their whole family living with them. The Government staff is thus a balanced population but their figures are lost in the overwhelming preponderance of unaccompanied labourers. The total native population in each of its racial divisions shows a preponderance of males from 16 to 50 years of age. The population thus being young and active the literacy rates are high and there are none of the listed infirmities.

Agriculturally the Island is of little interest as the whole purpose of the population is to dig the phosphate and so the community lives almost exclusively on imported foodstuffs. The small number of fowls and pigs are kept by the Government staff, and the coconut trees which grow on the unmined areas of the island are little used.

50. **Little Makin.**—This is the northernmost island of the Gilbert Group. It lies close to Butaritari with which there is an appreciable interchange of population, but otherwise it is isolated and infrequently visited. The island is rarely recruited and was not seriously affected by the war. Of all the Gilbert Islands, the population is thus the most natural. The rainfall is heavier than on the Gilbert Islands to the South and thus the soil richer and the vegetation more profuse and varied. The island actually consists of three islands, the north one being the largest and containing the village of Makin, in the centre is the island and village of Kiebu and the south the smallest island Onne, which has no village. Apart from a Roman Catholic father and Chinese-Gilbertese storekeeper the population is almost exclusively Gilbertese. Of all the Gilbert Islands this island has had by far and away the highest crude rate of increase since the

1931 census, namely 21.15 per thousand per year. This rapid increase is reflected in the age groups up to 20:—

Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
5-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
10-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
15-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
20-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
25-29	..	..	..	..	..	..	51

after which each five year group is approximately in the forties.

That this increase is purely natural can also be seen from the table of Places of Birth, which shows that the vast majority are born on Little Makin and there is even a favourable balance in the "export" of people to Butaritari; and also from the Motherhood table which shows a higher birth and lower death rate than the average. The figure for the land area which is not reliable, but is thought to be a reasonable approximation, gives a density of 345.6 to the square mile. At the present crude rate of increase, the density will be up to 500 in about 20 years if not artificially checked or the population diverted. The number of trees is considered to be reasonably correct as on the northern island the land is not closely planted and there is extensive other cultivation, and the resultant figures of 45 bearing trees per head and 24.3 to an overall acreage would seem reasonably correct. The island has the highest literacy rate in the Gilbert Group. x

51. Butaritari.—This island lies a few miles south of Little Makin, which is often in fact, considered part of the Butaritari atoll. The land area which is fairly accurately known is small, only approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, being a narrow ribbon some 14 miles long on the south-east side with certain detached islets on the west and north reef and a larger islet Bikati at the extreme North-west tip of the atoll. There are eight villages on the south-east strip, which is divided into two, and Bikati. This island has one of the best lagoon anchorages in the Gilbert Islands and in the nineteenth century was the busiest port for whalers and small traders. During the twentieth century its importance declined as the centre of trade shifted to Tarawa, but even pre-war there were two trading firms, a District Headquarters and an influential half-caste community there. The island was occupied by the Japanese at the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, subsequently in 1942 it was captured by the United States Forces, an airstrip built and thousands of American troops were stationed on the island for a short time. The main United States Garrison was withdrawn in 1946 apart from a small detachment of United States Coast Guards operating a LORAN station at Bikati. (This detachment, which numbers about 12, is not included in the census.) The District Headquarters, which was re-established on the reoccupation of the island, closed a few weeks before the census as the Northern Gilbert Islands are now to be administered direct from Tarawa. There has thus always been strong external influence at Butaritari, and this is reflected in the relatively cosmopolitan psychology and composition of the people. A further external influence has been the destruction during the war of 55,366 coconut trees and the filling in of a large number of the "babai" pits. On the other hand the island is not regularly recruited, owing to the people having a reputation as troublesome workers. Since 1931 the total population has increased at the crude rate of 5.64 per thousand per year, which rate conforms with the general rate for the Gilbert Islands and the high proportion of persons in the low age groups is not so excessive as at Little Makin. The density of 405 persons per square mile is reasonably accurate, and at the present crude rate of increase would be up to 500 in about 40 years. The tree count is probably slightly on the low side, even bearing in mind the number destroyed, as the island generally is fairly thickly planted. This island with Abaiang has the highest proportion of Roman Catholics, nearly 75 per cent.

52. Marakei.—Marakei lies some 75 miles south-east of Butaritari and being to windward of the main chain of Gilbert Islands is not frequently visited. The population has thus always been fairly homogenous apart from a Roman Catholic Mission Station and a retired Chinese trader. The crude rate of increase is 5.84 per thousand per year, which conforms to the general rate in the Gilbert Islands. The density given is 437 persons per square mile but this is seriously doubted as the estimate of the land area is unreliable and considered to be too low. The island is an almost perfectly formed atoll measuring five miles by three miles, and it is probable that the width of the land as shown on the chart inset is too narrow. The land area is probably five or even up to six square miles. At five square miles the density is 360 persons per square mile, and at six square miles 300. Such differences due to the uncertain area make any future prediction valueless. The tree count may be a reasonable figure, but the resultant density is as unreliable as the population density. Spaced round the atoll are eight villages of which Rawannawi, which includes the Government Station, is one of the biggest in the Colony, only being exceeded by those on Arorae.

53. Abaiang.—Abaiang lies 35 miles west of Marakei and almost 100 miles due south of Butaritari. Here the first Missionary, Dr. Hiram Bingham, of the American Board of Foreign Missions landed in 1857. The island still has a Protestant Mission station with a European missionary but nearly three quarters of the population are now Roman Catholic, there also being two Roman Catholic stations including both boys and girls boarding schools. The island is an atoll with nearly 25 miles of unbroken land, the longest strip in the Gilbert Islands, on which there are 13 villages with 2 villages detached on islets on the northern reef. The crude rate of increase is 4.42 per thousand per year, this is however on the low side due to an appreciable "export" of population principally to Tarawa, and 12 war dead. The natural rate is therefore in conformity with the general rate for Micronesians. There is a preponderance of children in the 15 to 19 age group due to the Mission Schools to which children from other islands are brought. The density is given as 255.4 persons per square mile, but this is based on an unreliable figure for the land area, which possibly errs on the large side. Unless the land area is a gross overestimate it will

be up to 150 years before the density reaches 500 persons per square mile at the present crude rate of increase. Having regard to the size of the island and the known thickness of the planting, the number of trees is probably too small.

54. **Tarawa.**—Tarawa is only a few miles south of Abaiang and there is considerable interchange between the populations. Since the coming of the Flag Tarawa has been a Headquarters station, first as Colony Headquarters, then as one of the District Headquarters in the Gilbert Islands and now again Colony Headquarters and Headquarters of the whole Gilbert Islands District. It has also increased in importance at the expense of Butaritari in regard to trade and as the principal port. During the war the island was occupied and fortified by the Japanese and it required one of the most sanguinary assaults of the United States Forces to wrest Betio from them. After the invasion two airstrips were built and innumerable camps and installations set up. The invasion and subsequent clearing resulted in 70,642 coconut trees and many "Babai" pits being destroyed on the southern side of the atoll. A large United States Garrison remained up to the end of the war but by the time of the census this had dwindled to a small maintenance force of some 20 men on Betio, these persons are not included in the census figures. Colony Headquarters was established on the island during the war and is to remain there. At the time of the census parts of the Headquarters were on Betio, Bairiki and Abaokoro resulting in approximately 1,000 Pacific Islanders living on these islets in addition to the normal villagers. A proportion of this 1,000 comprises natives of Tarawa but a large part comes from all other islands. The pre-war factors result in a relatively large intermixture of races and the presence now of Colony Headquarters has brought in people from all islands and races. The rate of increase is given as 11.8 per thousand per year, but this is artificially high due to the immigration of persons consequent upon the establishment of the Colony Headquarters. If these persons are excluded the crude rate of increases is in the region of five to six per thousand per year which is the general Micronesian rate. The age group table shows that there is the usual increasing proportion of children under 10, and also that the working age groups are higher than the natural proportions due to the presence of persons involved in Colony Headquarters. The density is given as 463.5 persons per square mile. This should be an accurate figure as the estimated land area is based on charts made from aerial photographs, the density is however unnaturally high due to the presence of Colony Headquarters, and the density of natives of Tarawa is considered to be more in the region of 350, see paragraph 28 *ante*. With Colony Headquarters remaining at Tarawa the natural crude rate of increase will bring the total population density up to over 500 per square mile within 20 years. The island will however be carrying a population which may not be expected to live off natural produce but from imported foodstuffs, and if that is so, it will take much longer for the natural population to reach this density. Considering the number of trees destroyed, the number given may err on the high side.

55. **Maiana.**—Maiana lies some 20 miles south of Tarawa and there is an appreciable movement of population to its neighbours Tarawa and Abemama. The island is an atoll, but the lagoon is not suitable for ships, thus there is not frequent contact with the outside world and the population, apart from the Roman Catholic station, is homogeneous. The crude rate of increase shows an almost stationary population but when this is adjusted due to recruitment, see paragraph 26 (*d*) *ante*, it is in the region of 3.4 per thousand per year, added to which there is the factor of "export" of population, so that the general crude rate for Micronesians seems to apply and the birth and death rates in the motherhood table show a higher birth and lower death rate than the average, thus indicating an increasing population. The density is given as 137.2 persons per square mile. Whilst the island is not now heavily populated, Capt. Randall's estimate gives a population of 4,000, this density is considered an underestimate as the estimate of the land area is based on a chart which is palpably inaccurate, though it is impossible to estimate how much it errs. Should the area be as low as seven square miles the density would be only 200 persons per square mile and it would even then be up to 200 years before it reaches 500 persons per square mile. The count of trees looks reasonable but the resultant density is too low due to the overestimated area.

56. **Abemama.**—Abemama is some 75 miles south-east of Maiana. This island is the most important of the Central Gilbert Islands and the principal seat of the King of Abemama. It is a large atoll about 15 miles by 6 miles with a land area of upwards of 6½ square miles. Principally due to sanguinary wars by the King of Abemama, Tem Binoka, in the latter part of the nineteenth century the estimated population of 5,000 in 1841 was reduced to less than 1,000. The density is thus low being shown as 178.7 persons per square mile which may be on the high side due to an underestimate of the land area, thus a much larger population could be carried. There has in fact been an appreciable immigration to the island as the number of true natives of Abemama is far less than the number of residents. The Tables of races and birth places show how people have immigrated to Abemama from all the other Gilbert, and even some of the Ellice, Islands. The crude rate of increase is given as 19.66 per thousand per year, but this is largely caused by the immigrations and it is even doubted whether the true natives of Abemama are increasing. The only Europeans on the island at the time of the census were Roman Catholic Missionaries but previously there have been several other Europeans and some Chinese who have left a considerable mixed blooded community. The high proportion of the number of boys in the 10 to 14 age group is due to the presence on the island of the Government Temporary School and a Mission boarding school. School attendance is, with Arorae, of the highest percentage in the Gilbert Islands.

57. Kuria.—Kuria, with Aranuka, is a satellite of Abemama and suffered most grievously during the Tem Binoka wars, the native population being almost annihilated and those that remained being considered almost as slaves with their land being taken from them into the titular ownership of the King of Abemama. Kuria really consists of two islands, Oneaka and Kuria, these islands are the most solid in the Gilbert Islands, Kuria being 3 miles by 2 miles and Oneaka 1 mile by 2 miles and having a combined area of nearly 5 square miles. The 1841 estimate of the population was 4,000, while at the beginning of this century the population was as low as 162, since when it has increased, partly by natural increase and partly by immigration from other Gilbert Islands. This immigration has been by ones and twos whereas it would be possible to absorb hundreds. For the land area the number of trees given is obviously much too low, as there are just not enough people on the island to use much more than a tenth of the trees, let alone count them.

58. Aranuka.—Aranuka is adjacent to Kuria and has the same history of depopulation. In 1841 the population was estimated at 1,000 and by the beginning of this century it was down to 171. The island is an atoll with a very shallow lagoon and the chart inset, which is of low reliability, shows the land as being at least three-quarter mile wide, thus giving an overall area of nearly six square miles, this is considered to be excessive, but the land area is certainly of approximately this size. Like Kuria, the population has increased during this century partly naturally and partly by immigration. This island could also carry a greatly increased population. The remarks concerning counting coconut trees apply equally here and the number given is considered to bear no relation to the actual number on the island.

59. Nonouti.—Nonouti is some 75 miles south-east of Aranuka. It is a large atoll about 24 miles by 10 miles with an almost continuous stretch of islets for 18 miles on its east side. The land is however narrow and under 10 square miles in area. The area for the southern half of the atoll is accurately known, being based on an aerial survey. The population has decreased by some 250 since the 1931 census, this is mainly due to a similar number having been settled in the Phoenix Islands, and other causes possibly concealing a natural increase in the population are probably a larger number of recruits absent, 15 war dead and a large number of deaths in the 1936 measles epidemic. Despite the removal of the settlers, who were mainly drawn from young adult generation, the age groups are as follows:—

Under 5	285
5-10	280
10-14	202
15-19	140

showing that the population is naturally increasing. This last group and the subsequent ones are however reduced in size by some 30 per cent due to absence of recruits and their families, but the difference is still sufficiently marked to show a substantial increase. The density for the whole island is shown as 203.9 persons per square mile and for the southern half as 259.5 persons, the latter being a reliable figure. Nonouti has always been considered as one of the islands bearing a population approaching the limit of its capacity due to the poor quality of the water and the resultant severity of a drought. The arrangement of villages on the Island differs from other islands in that the eight village districts each contain several small clusters of between 5 and 15 houses. The number of coconut trees given is the biggest for any island in the Gilbert Group, and may be too large although the density per acre is not excessive.

60. Tabiteuea.—This atoll, lying about 20 miles south of Nonouti, is the largest in the Gilbert Group being some 30 miles long and it has the largest population. The area is not accurately known. The northern part, Eanikai which carries about two-thirds of the population, is shown as nearly six square miles on an unreliable chart inset and this gives a density of nearly 412 persons per square mile. This part of the atoll is certainly one of the mostly densely populated areas in the Colony and these figures are therefore considered to be reasonably correct. The southern part of the atoll stretches south-eastwards in a long tail of small islets and a large island, Nunguti, at the end. Eanikai is the part of the atoll which is mostly visited as it contains the Government Station and the Headquarters of the Sacred Heart Mission, and the southern part is isolated. If Eanikai is only six square miles it is considered that the traditional figure of 19 square miles is most excessive and that the southern part of the island cannot be more than twice as great as the north. A total area of about 12 square miles would therefore seem to be a more reasonable figure and this gives a density of about 300 persons per square mile. The crude rate of increase shows a slight gain since 1931 but there has been an emigration of some settlers to the Phoenix Islands, 96 war dead and a probable increase in the number of absentee labourers and their families. The age group tables show that there is the same marked preponderance in the under 10 age groups as there is at Nonouti. At the general rate of increase for the Micronesians, Eanikai would be up to a density of 500 persons per square mile in about 35 years, but the whole island even if an area of 12 square miles is considered, will be a hundred years or so before reaching this density. This is however based on the population resident at the time of the census. There were 352 absentees, who, if proportioned between the North and South, and considered in the density figures, bring these times before 500 persons to a square mile is reached to less than 20 and 70 years respectively. However as long as the British Phosphate Commissioners and Fanning Island Plantations Ltd. recruit native labour there should always be approximately this number of absentees. The island being so large and the villages in the south so remote the population tends to be backwards. The island has nearly the lowest literacy rate and in 1931 by far the highest percentage of pagans. Since 1931 the Roman Catholics have however converted the pagans and it is to be expected that the literacy rates will increase as the older people pass on. Considering the size of the atoll the number of trees appears to be too small and it is probable that they were not all counted, particularly in the South.

61. **Beru.**—Beru lies about 50 miles East of the Southern end of Tabiteuea. Prior to the war Beru was the Headquarters of the Southern Gilbert Islands District, which district has now been absorbed in the whole Gilbert Islands District, and it is also the Headquarters of the London Missionary Society in the Gilbert Islands. London Missionary Society pastors were first placed on the island in 1870 and since then a station with a large school has been built at Rongorongo. There is also a Roman Catholic station and school on the island. The people of Beru have been greatly influenced by the presence of these European communities. The Protestants are in a large majority, and the percentage of persons speaking English is larger than elsewhere in the Gilbert Islands due to English being taught in the schools. The school at Rongorongo is mainly a pastor and teacher training school, thus causing the large number of persons over 16 years of age shown in the Occupation tables as being scholars. Since 1931 the population shows a very slight decrease, this is due to the emigration of some 180 settlers to the Phoenix Islands, 17 war dead and a probable increase in the number of absentee recruits and their families. The presence of the scholars at Rongorongo also obscures any increase in the age groups under 10 years of age; however from the annual birth and death statistics there is no reason to believe that the population is not increasing at the general crude rate for the Micronesians. The density is given as 273.8 persons per square mile but this is based on an unreliable figure for the area, which is possibly on the large side, and the density of residents is possibly more than 300 persons per square mile while if the absentees are added, it is at least 300 persons and may be up to 400 persons per square mile. With the present unreliable figure for the area it is not warranted to estimate the time in which the population will reach a density of 500 persons to the square mile as it might be any period between 50 and 150 years depending as to which figures are taken. The number of trees shown may be an underestimate.

62. **Nikunau.**—Nikunau lies East again about 25 miles from Beru. This is really a reef island though it has a small landlocked lagoon. There are six villages along the leeward side of the island, of which Rungata, which includes the Government Station, is one of the biggest in the Colony. Although the island is recorded as being the first discovered in the Colony, it lies off the main shipping route and so has a homogeneous population, apart from a Roman Catholic father and a few European-Micronesians. The population shows a crude decrease of three persons per thousand per year since 1931 but this is due to the emigration of some 50 settlers to the Phoenix Islands, 49 war dead and a probable increase in the absentee recruits and their families. The age groups show only a slight increase in the groups under 10, so that it would seem that the rate of natural increase is not large, although there is nothing to indicate that it is not up to the general crude rate for Micronesians. The density is given as 227.4 persons per square mile but this is based on a traditional estimate of the land area. The land of the island is wide compared to other islands, being up to one and a half miles in width and the length is about eight miles so that the traditional figure may be a fair estimate, however with the uncertainty as to area, prediction of the future density is unwarranted on the figures available, it being well over 100 years before 500 persons per square mile is reached. The number of trees shown is as reasonable as the unreliable information will indicate.

63. **Onotoa.**—Onotoa lies some 40 miles south-west from Beru. The labourers of this island are preferred above those of all the other islands by the British Phosphate Commissioners and there is a tendency for them to recruit the maximum possible number. As a result there was about 18 per cent of the domiciled population absent from the island. This reflects in an apparent crude decrease of 5.64 per thousand per year since 1931. Apart from the large increase in the number of absentee recruits and their families, the population is also decreased by the emigration of some 60 settlers to the Phoenix Islands and 37 war dead. The age groups under 10 also indicate that the decrease in population is artificial and that there is really an increase probably in conformity with the general crude rate for Micronesians. The density is given as 286.1 persons per square mile of the resident population or nearly 350 of the domiciled population. The area is not of high reliability but is probably about correct, and it will take up to about 100 years for the resident population to increase to a density of 500 persons per square mile, or about 70 years for the domiciled population. The number of trees appears to be as reasonable as the unreliable figures will indicate.

64. **Tamana.**—Tamana is about 50 miles south-east of Onotoa. It is a reef island, being about three miles long and three-quarter mile wide, the traditional area is two square miles which is approximately correct. The population shows a marked decrease of 6.7 per thousand per year since 1931 but this is due to the emigration of about 45 settlers to the Phoenix Islands, 41 war dead and a probable increased number of absentee recruits. Despite the emigration of a high proportion of the young adults to the Phoenix Islands there is a slightly larger proportion of children in the under 10 age groups and there is nothing to indicate that the population is not increasing at the general crude rate for Micronesians. The density of the resident population is shown as 441.5 persons per square mile and the domiciled population is more than 500 persons per square mile. At the present general crude rate of increase the residents will be up to a density of 500 persons per square mile in about 20 years. This island, with Arorae, is a stronghold for the London Missionary Society, the population being 100 per cent adherents, these two islands also have high literacy rates but very small percentages of English speaking persons. The number of trees looks as reasonable as can be expected.

65. **Arorae.**—Arorae lies about 55 miles eastward from Tamana and is another reef island, being about six miles long and one and a half miles wide. The traditional area is five square miles, which might be slightly high. Despite the same factors as the other Southern Gilbert Islands the population here shown an increase of 4.61 per thousand per year. Some 30 settlers emigrated to the Phoenix Islands, 94 are war dead and there are nearly 200 absentee recruits and their families.

It is more probable that the rate of increase here is higher than the general crude rate. The density is shown as 317.6 persons per square mile for the resident population and would be nearly 350 for the domiciled population. At the general crude rate the population would take some 75 years for the residents and about 65 years for the domiciled population to reach 500 to the square mile. This island, like Tamana, is 100 per cent London Missionary Society (the one Roman Catholic was the Administrative Officer's clerk) and it has a high school attendance and literacy rate. The two villages, which are really parts of one continuous village, are the biggest in the Colony. The number of trees may be low, but there are several areas covered exclusively with pandanus trees which would reduce the density of coconut trees.

66. Nanumea.—Nanumea is the most northerly of the Ellice Islands and lies 190 miles south of Tamana and Arorae. The island has the largest population, both resident and domiciled of any of the Ellice Islands. Since 1931 the population is shown as having decreased slightly due to the absence of 134 recruits and families and 23 war dead, the natural crude rate of increase in thus about nine per thousand per year. The density is accurately known, there having been a wartime aerial survey of the island, and is a shade under 500 per square mile for the residents. During the war the United States Forces built an airstrip on the island and thereby destroyed 21,937 coconut trees. The number of bearing coconut trees standing is given as 32,874. This latter figure would appear to be approximately correct in view of the relative areas destroyed and undamaged. The island is the only Ellice island upon which there are any Roman Catholics, as the Ellice Islanders are almost exclusively ardent adherents of the London Missionary Society.

67. Nanumanga.—Nanumanga lies about 40 miles south of Nanumea and is about unique among the islands of the Colony in having never had a permanent resident trader living there: as a result the people have little commercial instinct and are completely homogeneous. Since 1931 the population has increased by 14.74 per thousand per year and the density is now 488.1 persons per square mile, there were 14 absentee labourers and families so that the domiciled population is about 500 persons per square mile. The area upon which it is based is however not very reliable and due to the smallness of the island even a small error makes a large variation in the density. The number of trees given is as reasonable as the unreliable figures will allow.

68. Niutao.—Niutao lies about 65 miles to the east of Nanumanga and is the most densely populated island in the Colony. The population is shown as practically stationary since 1931 but this is due to 148 absentee labourers and families, the natural crude increase being about 14 per thousand per year. A war time aerial survey gives an accurate land area and this gives a resident density of 659.5 persons per square mile and a domiciled density of more than 800 per square mile. With its high density the island is fully utilised, but the figure for the number of bearing coconut trees is considered to be on the low side.

69. Nui.—Nui lies about 70 miles south of Niutao. The natives of the island are akin to the Gilbertese, speaking their language, but call themselves Ellice Islanders and have been included with all the other Ellice Islanders in the Polynesian group. However, as will be seen from table 9a, there is more intermixture between the people of Nui and Gilbertese people than between the other Ellice Islanders and the Gilbertese. The population has increased by 12.2 per thousand per year since 1931 and the density given is 627.2 persons per square mile. This is however based on an unreliable chart inset and the area may well be slightly greater, an area of one square mile compared to 500 acres would reduce the density to 490 persons per square mile. The number of coconut trees also indicates that the area has been underestimated.

70. Vaitupu.—Vaitupu lies some 90 miles east of Nui. There are two Boys Boarding Schools on the Island, one, the Ellice Islands School, is run by the Government and the other, Motofoua School, is the London Missionary Society's central school for the Ellice Islands District. Both these schools are under the charge of native masters. These schools naturally inflate the number of children in the school age groups. The census figures show that since 1931 the population has been almost stationary, but this excludes 85 absentee labourers and families, so that the natural crude increase is 8.07 per thousand per year. The density, which is based on an accurate land area, is given as 336.2 persons per square mile. At the present rate of increase this would take about 40 years for the domiciled population to reach a density of 500 persons per square mile. In the meantime to ease their own population problem the people of Vaitupu have purchased Kioa Island in the Fiji Group and are planning to use it as an outlet for some 40 families. The number of coconut trees looks, and is probably correct in view of the known area of the island and the thoroughness of the Native Magistrate in ensuring the accuracy of the returns.

71. Nukufetau.—Nukufetau is 35 miles south-west of Vaitupu. Since 1931 the population has increased by 20.62 per thousand per year and the resultant density, which is based on a fairly accurate area, is 454.3 persons per square mile. At the present rate of increase the density will be up to 500 in about five years, but this will be relieved somewhat by the recruiting of labour from the island. This island was occupied by the United States Forces during the war and an airstrip made, resulting in the destruction of 21,627 coconut trees, comparing this with the remaining number the figures given looks on the high side unless the area of the island has been underestimated. The island has the highest percentage of school attendance in the Ellice Islands due to a great surge of enthusiasm for education resulting in the people setting up their own Boys Boarding School on an islet separate from the main village.

72. Funafuti.—Funafuti lies 65 miles south-east from Nukufetau, and is the Headquarters of the Ellice Islands District and a port of entry into the Colony. As with the other principal ports the people are more mixed in race and come from many islands. The population appears to have increased by 17.4 per thousand per year since 1931, but much of this increase is due to the

presence on the island of many people from other islands, on account of the District Headquarters being there. The true Funafuti natives number probably less than 400. The land area is very small, just over one square mile. The main islet is some 7 miles long and the whole lagoon about 10 miles by 8 miles. The density is given as 490.5 persons per square mile, but any increase is unpredictable due to the varying number of persons involved in the District Headquarters and transients. The island was occupied by the United States Forces during the war and an airstrip made, resulting in the destruction of 24,215 coconut trees. The number of trees included in the census return looks reasonably correct compared with this number.

73. Nukulaelae.—Nukulaelae lies 70 miles south-east of Funafuti. This island has the smallest population of any of the islands with indigenous inhabitants in the Colony but the population is increasing fast at the crude rate of 36.52 per thousand per year. The density as shown by the census is now 402 persons per square mile, but based on an unreliable area which may be underestimated. At the present rate of increase it will be up to 500 in about six years. Lying south of the port of entry and main interisland shipping movement with Ellice Islands, the island is rarely visited and the whole population is Polynesian and does not mix much with persons from other islands. The density of trees is as reasonably correct as the unreliable area will permit. The island is noteworthy for the high proportion of fowls, only excelled by Nanumanga, which are reared almost on chicken farming lines.

74. Niulakita.—Niulakita lies 85 miles south from Nukulaelae and is the southernmost island in the Colony. The island is small and has no indigenous inhabitants. The rough surf on the fringing reef makes landing very difficult. For many years the island has been worked as a commercial copra plantation, but is now owned and worked by the Government. The persons residing there are the copra cutters with their families and a wireless operator. The area of the island is unreliably estimated and may be bigger than the acreage given. The probability of the area being underestimated is confirmed by the density of trees which appears to be higher than it appears on the ground. Depending on the actual area and the decided optimum density the island might carry a permanent population of about 100 persons but living conditions would be difficult and restricted owing to the almost perpetual roughness of the surf. The island is noteworthy in the Colony for the herd of cattle thereon.

75. Canton Island.—This is the largest and most important of the Phoenix Islands. It is an atoll about 20 miles round but the land is very narrow and vegetation, except for scrub in some places, does not grow well. The island, in conjunction with Enderbury, is held in condominium with the United States of America. The United States Forces and Pan-American Airways have built the necessary airstrips and installations to make the island into a vital staging point on the Trans Pacific air route. The Colony is represented by an Administrative Officer and subordinate native staff, and recruited native labourers work for the American concerns. The census figures do not include United States subjects who numbered about 150, but only British subjects on the island. The present residents of the island are there for only a short time as the Pacific Islanders working there do not like to remain more than a year or so owing to the total lack of native foodstuffs. If coconuts could be grown successfully and it was politically compatible, it would be possible to settle a population there, but at present the inability to overcome the first condition has completely ruled out any possibility of settlement. The population being an entirely working one, the preponderance of males and other similar characteristics is natural.

76. Sydney Island (Manra).—Sydney lies about 100 miles south of Canton. The island is roughly circular with a central landlocked lagoon. The area is unreliably estimated as 1 square mile 437 acres. The island, having been previously mined for guano and then used as a copra plantation, was settled with southern Gilbertese in 1938 and 1939. The settlers though not altogether happy in their new life have increased rapidly at a crude rate of increase of the domiciled population of 39.64 per thousand per year; this fast rate is due to the settlers being mainly young adults. There is a rather high proportion of females among this population and this problem is aggravated by the recruitment of the young men to Canton Island. The island is only partially planted with bearing coconut trees so that the island is not carrying its potential maximum population which was estimated at 900 and the tree density figures are thus unrealistic.

77. Hull Island (Orona).—Hull lies some 60 miles east of Sydney, has a similar early history and was colonised at the same time but with a larger number of settlers. Hull is an atoll about 10 miles round but the land is very narrow and broken up into islets so that the land area estimated, from an albeit unreliable chart, is slightly less than Sydney. As in the case of Sydney the population has increased rapidly since the settlement at a crude rate of increase of 22.65 per thousand per year, but here the balance between the sexes is correct apart from the absentee recruited labourers. The settlers at Hull seem to be more contented in their new lives than those at Sydney. As at Sydney the island is not fully planted and it was estimated at the time of settlement that it could carry a maximum of 1,100 persons, so that the present number is only almost half way to that density. The density of bearing coconut trees is similarly unrealistic. From the literacy and school attendance return it would seem that this island is more backward than any of the other islands in the Colony in this respect.

78. Gardner Island (Nikumaroro).—Gardner lies about 140 miles eastwards from Hull. The early history is again similar to that of the other Phoenix Islands but guano was not actually worked nor were efforts at planting coconuts very successful despite very rich soil. The island is almost completely covered with a bush of tall trees and scrub. A small party of worker-settlers went to the island in 1938 and 1939 but clearing the bush and planting coconuts has gone very slowly owing to various setbacks during the war years. The island has thus not been really

colonised. The island is an atoll much the same size as Hull Island and it was estimated that the eventual maximum population would be in the region of 1,000 when the island is fully planted and the trees bearing. Despite the small community the crude rate of increase has been the largest of any island in the Colony being at the rate of about 44 per thousand per year.

79. Phoenix, Birnie and McKean Islands.—These three islands lie on an east west line between the Sydney-Hull-Gardner line and Canton Island. They are all very small being each less than a quarter of a square mile in area. They are uninhabited and unplanted and not considered suitable for permanent settlement, but might be valuable as tributaries to the three settled islands, with this end in view Birnie was partially planted in 1939 but it is not known if the trees have matured.

80. Enderbury Island.—Enderbury Island lies about 40 miles south-east of Canton. It is a wide island but uninhabited and covered in scrub. The United States of America considered this island suitable for an air base and it forms part of the Condominium with Canton Island. Small detachments of Americans have lived on the island in recent years for meteorological and survey work but at the time of the census the island was uninhabited.

81. Fanning Island (Tabuaeran).—Fanning Island is in the centre of the three Line Islands forming part of the Colony. The island has no indigenous inhabitants, but is important as a repeating station on the Trans-Pacific Cable for which purpose the island was annexed. It is an atoll some 34 miles round and is exploited as a copra plantation by Fanning Island Plantations Ltd. The residents of the island are thus the employees of these two concerns. The former employs Europeans and Chinese, whilst the latter employs, apart from the European Manager, Gilbertese recruited labour. The population is a purely transient one of men of working age accompanied by a proportion of their families. At the time of the census labour was being recruited at Tarawa for the island and the labour force is therefore shown as smaller than is normal. There are thought to be about 140,000 bearing coconut trees on the island and at a density of 500 persons per square mile the island would, when fully planted, accommodate about 6,000 persons.

82. Washington Island (Teraina).—Washington lies 72 miles north-west from Fanning Island and is a reef island but contains a landlocked fresh water lagoon and two bogs. The soil is the richest and the growth of flora the most luxuriant in the Colony. At present the island is worked as a copra plantation by Fanning Islands Plantations Ltd., in conjunction with Fanning Island, there being a European Manager on the Island and Gilbertese labourers with a proportion of their families. The island is said to contain about 200,000 bearing coconut trees but this would seem excessive for the estimated land area given, which is unreliable and probably slightly on the low side. At a density of 500 persons per square mile the island would accommodate in the region of 1,500 persons.

83. Christmas Island.—Christmas Island lies 165 miles south-east of Fanning Island, and is the largest coral island in the Pacific, if not the whole world. It has no indigenous inhabitants and is being partially worked as a copra plantation. No accurate estimate has ever been made of the land area and due to the large number of lakes in the land mass any sketch map is unreliable. The area is generally given as not less than 200 square miles, the area given in Table 3 is the best available but very unreliable. Only a small part of the island is planted and in 1938 there were said to be about 202,500 bearing coconut trees out of a total of 600,000 planted. From a statistical point of view the potentialities of colonising the island are almost unlimited. The copra plantations are at present worked by a European Manager who is conjointly Administrative Officer and some 50 Gilbertese natives. Also on the island is a United States Garrison maintaining the airstrips which were constructed during the war. This Garrison is not included in the census figures.

CHAPTER 5.

SUMMARY.

84. The paramount demographic problem in the Colony is the rate of increase of the inhabitants and the resultant adequacy or inadequacy of the land area. The figures derived from this census form a new firm basis, after the wartime disorganisation in vital statistics, upon which to study the population trends. It has been known that for the last generation the population has been increasing and the average crude rates disclosed by this census after adjustment for extraneous circumstances are as follows:—

Total population .	..	..	..	8 to 9 per thousand per year.
Micronesians ..	..	..	..	5 per thousand per year.
Polynesians ..	..	..	..	15½ per thousand per year.

With an increasing population there is a preponderance of children, who in turn when adults will make the rate of increase even faster unless other factors intervene, and that the population is virile is shown by the excess of females in both races.

85. The other factor in the question of land adequacy is the land area available and here the statistics are not accurate. Throughout this report the probable accuracy of any density statistics has been stated so that unreliable figures may be clearly recognised as inaccurate. It can now only be emphasised that until the land area is reasonably accurately known and figures as to land requirements under varying conditions of soil and rainfall are available, this question cannot be authoritatively answered and any conclusions drawn may be misleading. However

as this question is so vital the following figures are given. The islands marked with an asterisk are included on low reliability and those marked with two asterisks are very doubtful.

- (i) Islands which are now bearing a resident density upwards of 500 persons per square mile—

Niutao
*Nui

- (ii) Islands the resident population of which will reach this density within 35 years :—

Little Makin
Tarawa
North Tabiteuea
Tamana
Nanumea
Nanumanga
Nukufetau
Funafuti
Nukulaelae

- (iii) Islands the resident population of which will reach this density in 35-70 years :—

Butaritari
**Marakei
Vaitupu

- (iv) Islands, the resident population of which will reach this density in 70 to 150 years :—

Abaiang
**Tabiteuea
**Beru
**Nikunau
Onotoa
Arorae
Sydney
Hull

- (v) Islands, the resident population of which will require more than 150 years to reach this density :—

Maiana
Abemama
Kuria
Aranuka
†Nonouti
Gardner

(† but see paragraph 59.)

- (vi) Islands without domiciled inhabitants :—

Ocean Island
Niulakita
Canton
Phoenix
Birnie
Mckean
Enderbury
Fanning Island
Washington Island
Christmas Island.

86. On the present estimates of the land area, the density of the whole Colony is 96 persons per square mile, but at present nearly two-thirds of the land area is not available for settlement and the people are squeezed at a density of about 244 persons per square mile in the Gilbert Islands and 468 in the Ellice Islands. Certain redistribution within the Gilbert Islands is demographically possible by immigration to Maiana, Abemama, Kuria and Aranuka, but this is only a palliative measure as the whole of the Gilbert Islands will be up to a domiciled density of 500 persons per square mile in about another century and the domiciled population of the Ellice Islands is already at this density. It would seem therefore that unless a considerably greater density than 500 persons per square mile with its resultant low standard of living is acceptable an outlet must eventually be found beyond the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups.

APPENDIX I.

This Schedule must include every man, woman, child, or infant who is alive at midnight on Monday 24th March, 1947, and who, whether as a member of the family, visitor, boarder, or servant, etc.:—
(1) passes the night in this dwelling or establishment, or
(2) arrives there on Tuesday, 25th March, 1947, not having been counted in the Census elsewhere.
No one else may be included.

READ THE DIRECTIONS (including those on the back of this Schedule) and fill up the Schedule carefully. PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY *in ink*. For each person use one of the columns lettered A to H; obtain a second Schedule if the household exceeds eight persons. Answer also the Infirmities, Housing and Poultry questions on the right.

QUESTIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	QUESTIONS.										
1. State full name, surname last.									INFIRMITIES. State number of persons in this dwelling or establishment who are:— (a) Totally blind:..... (b) Nearly blind:..... (c) Dumb:..... (d) Lunatic, imbecile, or feeble minded:.....										
2. State whether "Head" (of household), "Wife", "Son", "Daughter", "Visitor", "Boarder", "Servant", etc.																			
3. Sex. If a male, write M, and if a female, write F.																			
4. Age. [See directions on back.]	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	
5. State whether "Never Married", "Married", "Legally Separated", "Widowed", or "Divorced". If under 13 years of age write only N.A.																			HOUSING 1. State whether this dwelling is a house, burre, flat, part-house separately occupied, rooms attached to shop, hospital, etc. 2. State kind of roof, such as iron, thatch, shingles, etc. 3. State whether this dwelling is owned (include buying on timepayment) by the occupier or rented.
6. If a married woman, state total number of children born alive to her (whether listed on this Schedule or not) and the number of such children who are now dead. If not a married woman write N.A.	Total born	Now dead	Total born	Now dead	Total born	Now dead	Total born	Now dead	Total born	Now dead	Total born	Now dead	Total born	Now dead	Total born	Now dead	Total born	Now dead	
7. (a) State name of country where born.																			
(b) If not born in the Colony, state number of years lived in the Colony. If born in the Colony write N.A.																			
(c) If a British subject, write B; if not, state name of country of which a national.																			
8. State whether European, Gilbertese, Ellice, Chinese, etc. If of more than one race, give particulars, as European-Gilbertese, European-Gilbertese-Chinese, etc. Do not use "Half-caste" or similar indefinite terms. [See directions on back.]																			
9. State religious profession. (If a Christian, state denomination.) [See directions on back.]																			
10. (a) State whether attending school. (Answer "Yes" or "No" as may be.)																			
(b) State the class reached at school. If never attended school, write "NEVER".																			
11. (a) In what language(s) can this person read a letter. If none, write "NONE".																			
(b) In what language(s) can this person write a letter. If none, write "NONE".																			
(c) Has this person at least a simple working knowledge of English speech. Answer "Yes" or "No" as may be. If a European write only N.A.																			
12. State whether "Employer" (not counting servants in private homes), "Own account", "Salary-earner", "Wage-earner", "Family worker" (not receiving wages), or "Other". [See directions on back.]																			
13. If a salary or wage-earner state number of weeks worked full-time (at any trade) during the 12 months ended 31st August, 1946. If not a salary or wage-earner write N.A.																			
14. State trade or profession in which usually engaged, such as clerk, plantation manager, electrician, shop assistant, mechanical engineer, retail merchant, etc. Do not use the term "handyman". [See directions on back.]																			
15. State the branch of industry, business, or service in which usually engaged, such as phosphate-mining, general merchant, etc. If in Government service, state branch. If cultivating or farming, state principal crops or type, as coconut plantation, etc. [See directions on back.]																			
16. If a salary or wage-earner state the name and business of employer. If not a salary or wage-earner, write N.A.																			
17. For a resident of the Colony write R if usually residing in this dwelling, if not usually residing in this dwelling, give address of usual place of residence. For a non-resident of the Colony (that is where period of residence or intended residence is less than one year) give only name of country where usually resident.																			

	Male.	Female.
Gilbertese
Ellice
Others

5. State whether the water supply of this dwelling is from Government piped system, private piped system, tanks, wells, etc.

6. State whether toilet facilities of this dwelling are water-closet, pit-latrine, pan, etc.

COCONUT TREES AND LIVESTOCK

State number of the following belonging to this household.

Bearing coconut trees:.....
Fowls:.....
Pigs:.....

CENSUS OF GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

24th March, 1947.

(ORDINANCE NO. 7 OF 1946.)



DIRECTIONS FOR ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

Every question on the left of the Schedule must be answered by or for every person. The additional questions (relating to Infirmities, Housing, and Poultry) on the right of the Schedule must also be answered.

Question 4.—The age should be stated in years and completed months. For example, an infant three weeks old should be stated as 0 years 0 months.

Question 8.—If of more than two races, give particulars of all, as European-Gilbertese, European-Gilbertese-Chinese, etc.

Question 9.—If a child, state the religion in which it is to be brought up. If a person of no religion enter "No religion". Please refrain from using indefinite terms such as "Believer", "Protestant", or "Catholic". If you do not wish to answer this question, write "Object".

Question 12.—This refers to the usual status; for example a wage-earner temporarily unemployed should still enter "Wage-earner". Retired persons, persons of independent means, wives, or children, should write "Other" (provided they are not in gainful occupation). Managers of companies should write "Salary-earner", not "Employer".

Question 14.—Please answer fully and exactly. For example, "driver" is not a full answer; it should be "truck-driver", "stationary-engine driver", "taxi-driver", "locomotive driver" or as may be. Retired persons (not gainfully occupied) should enter only "Retired". Wives and children not gainfully occupied should be entered as "Domestic Duties" or "Child" respectively. If more than one trade give only the principal one.

Question 15.—A correct answer should show whether the person is principally concerned with growing a product, manufacturing it, or trading in it. For example, "sugar-cane estate" or "biscuit factory" or "grocer" would be correct. The answer should show also the article, etc., grown, manufactured, or dealt in. For example, "merchant" or "agent" should be "general merchant", "firewood merchant", "Customs agent", or as may be. In particular, terms like "farmer", "planter", "cultivator", or "grower" should not be used without stating also the kind of farming or planting or the principal crops, as dairy farming, coconut plantation, rice and maize growing, vegetable growing. Retired persons not gainfully occupied should state only "Retired". Wives or children not gainfully occupied should enter "Domestic Duties" and "Child" respectively.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

1. Every occupier or person in charge of a dwelling is required by law to furnish a Census Schedule which shall contain the required particulars in respect of all occupants of the dwelling [see top left-hand of face of this Schedule]. For Census purposes a dwelling comprises every building or erection used permanently or temporarily for human habitation, and includes a house, a part-house separately occupied, a flat, living-rooms attached to a shop or other premises, an hotel, a boarding-house, a school, a hospital, or any other institution. It includes also any ship or vessel in any port or within the territorial waters of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
2. Every person is required by law to give to the person responsible for furnishing the Schedule all such information as is required to enable the Schedule to be completed. Every Census Enumerator is authorized and required by law to make such inquiries as are necessary to enable him to verify any entry on the Schedule or to remedy any omission from it.
3. All information given for Census purposes is STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. It will be used for statistical purposes only and no individual particulars will be supplied to any other Government Department or to any person. Under substantial penalty no Census officer nor occupier or person in charge of a dwelling or any other person may divulge or make use of any individual particulars.
4. Any person who neglects or refuses to give the required information when called upon to do so by the occupier or person in charge of the dwelling or by a Census Enumerator or who wilfully or negligently gives false information, or who mutilates or defaces a Schedule is liable to heavy penalty.
5. This Schedule will be called for. It will greatly assist the conduct of the Census if the Schedule is completely and properly filled up before the arrival of the Enumerator.
6. Failure to receive a Schedule does not free any occupier or person in charge of a dwelling from liability to complete a Schedule. If, through some omission, a Schedule is not delivered to the dwelling, steps should be taken to obtain one.
7. The information which can be obtained only through the agency of a national Census is essential to the efficient administration of the Government. It serves also a very wide range of commercial and other purposes. To render full value it must be thoroughly complete and accurate and this can be achieved only by the willing co-operation of the whole of the people of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Village or Locality _____

Island _____

APPENDIX II.

Taeka ni kabane aika a katauraokaki i bukin to Ware-Aomata a na rang ni karabaki.

ABAMAKORONI KIRIBATI
MAITINI KAINA, 1947

Wareka te kaetieti ae koreaki n iteran te beba aei, ao rimwi koroi araiā ma matia aomata, &c., n te ingke n te aro ae na matata raoi n taian rain aika tia n tauraoi.

ARAN TE ABAMAKORO

ARAN TE KAWA

A na kaonaki taian rain aikai iroun te tia maeka n ai aron te kaeteiti ae koreaki, ke iroun teuare rineaki man Te Tua ba te tia wareki maitia aomata ngkana e babanga ni koroboki te tia maeka n te auti.

TAIAN TITIRAKI.

TAIAN TITIRAKI.

1. A:a.

MAMARAN TE RAPATA:

2. Ran atuni kain te auti: ("Atu"; "Buna"; "Nati mane"; "Nati aine"; "Natin tarina ke manena te mane"; "Natin tarina ke manena te aine"; "Iruwa"; ke antai riki.

Korea maitini kain te auti aei are:—
(a) E mataki ni koaua

3. Aran ana Aro.

(b) E kuri ni mataki

4. Te mane ke te aine.

(c) E baenewe

5. Maitin ana ririki ni maiu.

6. (a) Arona n iein:
(Tuai iein; Iein; Mate buna; Kaure; Raure.)

(d) E rangirang; e bura-ou ke e mamara atuna n te aro riki teuana.

ARON TE MWENGA:

[illegible]

Kaota aroni katean te auti: (Te auti
ni Maeka; Te Auti n Reirei; ke te
Uma ni Kaikain, ke tera.

7. Kain te Aba ra. (Te I-Kiribati, ke te I-Ereti, ke te I-Matiare, ke Kiribati-I-Matang, ke Kiribati-Ereti-I-Tiana, &c.

TAIAN NI AO MAN (AIKA A
KAKANAKI):

8. (a) Te kawa ao te abamakoro are e bungiaki iai.

Ni aika a ua....

(b) Ngkana e aki bungiaiki n te Korone kaota maitin ana ririki ni maeka n te Korone.

Moa

9. (a) Te nakoa ae taua, ke te makuri, ae reke maiuna iai.

- Beki...

(b) Ngkana e a koro 16 ana ririki ke e tuai, kaotia ba e irira te Reirei ke e aki.

10. E kona ni:

(a) Wareboki.

(b) Koroboki.

11. E kona n taetae ni Buritan ke e aki.

A na koreaki maitia Mane ma Aine ma botaia ni bane iroun te Tia Warekia aomata ae rineaki man Te Tua.

〔Maitia Aomata—

Mane

Aine...

Botani maitia

I kakoaua ba a koreaki raoi maitia Aomata ma aroia n te Boki aei n aron
ae I ataia ni koaua.

(Aran)

Te Tia maeka n te Auti ke Kain te Tua ae rineaki.

(RAIFIA.)

AIA MAKURI TANI WAREKI MAITIA AOMATA AIKA RINEAKI MAN TE TUA.

(N Aron te Moti ni Bowi No. 7 n te Ririki 1946.)

Tani Wareki maitia aomata n tatabemania nako a na tibatibai Beba aikai ni katoai maitin auti i main te bong are a na warekaki iai maitia aomata.

Te "Auti ni maeka" ke te auti n aki akaka teuana ae kabonganaki i bukin te maeka, ke te auti ni maeka teuana ae koro ruaki i bukin te maekanaki irouia utu aika kakaokoro, a na katoaki n anganaki Beba aikai n aron maitin te utu, ke te auti, ao atun te utu n tatabemania nako, a na kaona te Beba aei n araiia ana utu ma aroia nako.

Te aomata ae tabe iaon ana mananga ke n ana makuri n tairikin te bong are a warekaki iai maitia aomata, e na koreaki arana n ingabongin te Kauabong n te tai are e okira te auti iai n ai aroia kain te maeka.

Te Tia Wareki maitia aomata e na katoai auti ni kawari n ingabongin te Kauabong n aron ae kona, ma n ikoti Beba man ana kawa, ao e na kaon rain aika e nori n te Beba ba e aki korobokiaki, ma ni kaeti burena ngkana iai.

Te Tia Wareki maitia aomata e na koro naba taekala ke aroia kain te auti ni maeka, ke kain te auti teuana ae maekanaki n ana kawa.

Te Tia Wareki maitia aomata e na korea arana ni kabanean te taeka ni kakoaua n te aro ae na ataki ma nonimakinaki ba a tia ni kaonaki Beba ma n touaki mwin te Moti ma te Kaetieti ni koaua mai rouna, ao ba e na ataki ba eti ni bane kanoan te Beba n aron ae atala.

Ngkana iai te Tia Wareki maitia aomata, ke te Tia-i-buobuoki temanna ae baka n rerei ma ni kan kaki taekan ana makuri, ke ni karaea te taeka ni kakoaua ae keweke, e na kabureaki n aron maitin tuana ae aki raka riki nakon tebwina te baun.

MAITIA AOMATA 1947.

TE KAETIETI.

A na koreaki n te Beba aei araiia aomata aika maiu n nukani bongin te Moanibong n 24 bongin Mati, 1947, ma aomata ake kain te Utu, ke irua, ke tani makuri, ke aomata riki tabeman aika e taonia te bong n te auti ke a nang tiba roko ma ni buti-maeaki n te auti n ingabongin te Kauabong, 25 bongin Mati, 1947, i main ikotakin taian Beba, ao e ataki ba tuai ni warekaki ma ni koreaki, araiia n te tabe teuana. Akea riki temanna ae na rin arana.

AIA MAKURI TANI MAEKA KEATUIA UTU NAKO N TE AUTI.

Tani maeka n tatabemania nako ake anganaki Beba aikai a na koro araiia kain ala utu ma aroia n tain rain aika tia ni katauraaki n aron ae ataki i rouna ma ana kakoaua, ao e na korea arana iai ao e na anga n te tai are roko te Tia Wareki maitia aomata n anai Beba iai.

Te "Auti ni maeka," ke te auti teuana n aki akaka, ke te auti ae kabonganaki tabe tabeua mai iai i bukin te maekanaki irouia aomata ke te auti ae koro-ruaki ma ni maekanaki irouia utu aika kakaokoro, a na katoaki n anganaki te Beba aei n 'aron maitin te utu, ke te auti, ao atun te utu n tatabemania nako a na kaona te Beba aei n araiia ana utu ma aroia nako.

Te aomata ae tabe iaon ana mananga ke n ana makuri n tairikin te Moanibong are a warekaki maitia aomata iai, ao e a okira te auti n ingabongin te Kauabong e na koreaki arana i buakon araiia kain te utu n te auti.

Ngkana iai te Tia maeka are mwiokoaki n te Beba ae:—

(a) kan rawa ke ni kaoni n araiia ana utu, ke ni kaki taekan ana makuri n te aro ae aki eti, ma n aki koroboki Beba aikai n aron ae atala ma ni kakoaua, ke ni korea arana iai ma n anga n te tai ae tangiraki iai, ke ni karaai bai tabeua i bukini warekan maitia aomata n aron ae tuangaki iroun te Tia Wareki maitia aomata; ke

(c) kan koro taeka aika aki eti ma n uarao n te Beba aei; ke

(d) n rawa ni kaekai taian titiraki, ke ni kan kaekai titiraki tabeua aika kan ataki, n te aro ni kewe, e na kabureaki n aron maitin tuana ae tokina mai eta nimaua te baun.

Ngkana e raka kain te auti nakon waniman n tain te ware-aomata, korei taekala n te beba tebana.

TAIANI KAETIETI I BUKINI KAERAN TAIAI TITIRAKI.

Taian titiraki, n tatabeua nako, akana a makoro n te maing, a riai ni kaekaki iroun, ke i bukin, te aomata n tatabeman, Taian titiraki ake a raka (i bukini mamaran te rabata, aekan te auti, ke te nanai ni moa) akana a makoro n te atai, a riai naba ni kaekaki.

Titiraki 3.—Ngkana te tei, kaota aran te Aro are e na kaikawaki iai. Ngkana te bekan korea "Bekan" ao ngkana akea ana Aro korea "Akea ana Aro."

Titiraki 5.—E riai ni kaotaki maitin ana tai n maiu n te "Ririki."

Titiraki 7.—Ngkana e maiti riki rarana nakon 2, kaota taekana ni kabane ba te I-Kiribati, ke te I-Ereti, ke te I-Tiaina, ke tera.

TE PEPA O TE LAUNGA O TINO.
Ke tusi ne te Matai o te Fale, io me se Ofisa Lautino.

FAKAI FAKAI
matea lelei foki a muna katon.

FESILI.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ingoa.								TINO SE KATOATOA TE MALOSI O TE FOITINO: Tusi Ingoa o tino o te Kaufale nei kola:— (a) Ko se kite lele
2. Ko oi a ia i loto i te fale nei. (Tusi me ko ia ko te Matai; me ko avanga, tamatangata, tamaafaine, a te Matai; io me se fakatau-tama-tangata, fakatautama-fafine, etc., io me se malo a te Matai).								(b) Kō se nā kite
3. Te vaenga lotu e lotu i ei.								(c) E ngungu
4. Se Tangata me se Fafine.								(d) E fakavalevale, io me fakasupa-supu, io me se lei otoutou mafaukau.
5. Ko fia ona tausanga.								
6. Tona nofonofonga me:								
(a) Seki avanga lele; Ko avanga; Ko mate tana avanga: Ko mavae mo tana avanga.	Aofai ne fanau-ola mai	Aofai ko mamate nei	Aofai ne fanau-ola mai	Aofai ko mamate nei	Aofai ne fanau-ola mai	Aofai ko mamate nei	Aofai ne fanau-ola mai	Aofai ko mamate nei
(b) Kafai se fafine ko katoa kae ko silia atu fokii i te 16 ona tausanga, ko tokofia ana tamaliki ne fanau-ola mai, kae ko tokofia ko mate nei,								
7. Se tino a. (Se Elise, se Kilipati, se Masela, io me se Elise-Palangī, Elise-Kilipati-Saina, etc.)								TE FALE: Tusi me se fale a, me se fale fua o te fakai, me se faleakonga, me se falepuipui, io me isi fale ake fokii.
8. (a) Te Fakai mo te Fenua ne fanau i ei.								
(b) Kafai sekī fanau i te Kolone, ko fia tausanga ne nofo nei i ei.								NIU MO MANU-FANGAI: Tusi te aofai o mea mailalo nei e a te Fale-kainga nei:—
9. (a) Tena ngaluenga io me se tangata fua o te fenua.								Niu ko fua _____ Moa _____ Puaka _____
(b) Kafai sekī katoa ona tausanga e 16 io me ko katao, koi akonga me me ko se akonga nei.								
10. E mafai ne tino nei o:								
(a) Faitau.								
(b) Tusitusi.								
11. E Poto te tino nei o faipati i te ngangana a Engalani.								

Te aofai o Tino o te Fale:—

Tangata

Fafine

Aofai

Au e molimau fakamaoni nei me i te pepa nei ko tonu kae ko sasao foki
a tali i ej e papau mo mea e iloa ne au.

Matai o te Fale.
Ofisa Lautino.

(Kafai te pepa nei ne tusi ne te Matai o te Fale, ko sesele ei ne ia se laina o titina "Ofisa Lautino.")

(FULI AKA TE SUA FEITU.)

TE LAUNGA O TINO, 1947.

(Te Fakalaununga o te Pepa Tulafono No. 1946.)

FAKATONUNGA.

A ingoa o tino katoa o se kaufale koi ola i te itula e 12 i te vaeluapo o te aso ngafua te po 24 o Mati i te tausanga e 1947, io me ne tinofainguenga io me ne malo e oko Atu ki te fale na i te Taeao o te Aso lua te po 25 o Mati, 1947, kae seki fakamau olotou ingoa i se isi fale: ke fakamau olotou ingoa i Pepa nei. Seai ake foki se tino e mafai ke fakamau tona ingoa.

TIUTE O OFISA LAU TINO.

A Ofisa Lau Tino ke fakaoko ne latou a pepa nei ki kaufale katoa kae koi tua o oko ki te po o Te Launga o Tino.

Sose fale i te fakai io me se fale e nonofomau i ei ne tino, io me se fale faipotu e nonofo-potu i ei ne kaukainga: ke maua ne latou ne pepa penei, tofua loa kaufale takitasi io me ne kaukainga takitasi, ke fakamau i ei ne te Matai o te kaufale io me o te kaukainga a ingoa mo mea e fakasino ki tino taki tokotasi o tona kaufale io me ko tona kaukainga.

Kafai se tino ne malanga io me e isi se isi mea ne ngalo ki ei i te po o Te Launga o Tino, kae foki mai ki te fale i te taeao o te aso lua, tona ingoa ka fakamau i te kaufale io me ko te kaukainga, seilonga la ko oti ne fakamau tona ingoa i se isi kong ake.

Te Ofisa Lau Tino ke fanatu ki fale katoa takitasi i te taeao o te aso lua o tae pepa katoa e mafai ne ia o tae i tona fakai; ke fakamaeaea fakalei ne ia pepa seki palele ne tusi ne mea i ei; kae ke fakatonutonu foki ne ia mea sese, manafai e isi.

Te ingoa o se Ofisa Lau Tino ke fakamau eloa i pepa o te kaufale io me ko te kaukainga e nofo ia i ei.

Te Ofisa Lau Tino ke saina tona ingoa o fakamaoni me ko palele katoa ne tusi a mea e tatau o tusi i pepa ne pongai ki te ia te tufanga mo te taenga, o fakamaoni foki me i fakatonunga katoa o te pepa nei ko oti katoa ne fai fakalelei ne ia kae ko tonu katoa foki ki te ngatamainga eloa o ana mea e iloa.

Kafai ko se Ofisa Lau Tino, io me ko se tino e isi sena ngaluenga i Te Launga o Tino, e fai ne ia se mea sese mo tona loto ke fai te mea sese tena, io me fai ne ia se sainanga io me se tautonga fakamaoni mo tona loto ke fakasese ei ne ia Te Launga o tino, kae sukesuke ake kae maua e tonu me ko sese te tino na, e mafai o fakasala ki tupe se silia atu i te lima pauni mo ana mea sese takitasi.

Kafai ko se tino e ngalue i Te Launga o Tino e fakalaoa atu ne ia ki ne isi tino se mea ne iloa ne ia i tana ngaluenga kae seai se fakatanganga tonu ne maua ne ia; io me ko sese tino ne maua vale ne ia se mea i Te Launga o Tino kae lomi io me tusi ne ia ke iloa valevale ei ne tino, io me fakalongo ne ia ki se isi tino, ka fakasalatupe e se silia atu i te sefulu pauni mo ana mea sese takitasi pena manafai e sukesuke ake kae maua ko sese loa te tino na.

TIUTE O MATAI O FALE.

Matai o kaufale takitasi, io me ko kaukainga, ke tusi ne latou a ingoa mo mea e fakasino ki tino o olotou kaufale io me ko olotou kaukainga i vasenga kona e fakasala atu. Kafai ko se Matai e se mafai ne ia o tusitusi, e o ia te tiute o fai ki se tino ke tusi ne ia, kae ko ia la, te matai tena, e o ia loa te tiute ko tino katoa e nonofo i tona fale, io me i tona potu, ke palele katoa ne tusi olotou ingoa mo mea e fakasino ki ei i te pepa nei. E o te Matai foki te tiute te fakamaonunga me ko sao kae ko tonu a mea i te pepa nei, mo te tusinga o te pepa nei ke lelei, mo te tausinga o te pepa nei ke oko ki te taimi e oko atu ei se fakatonunga.

Te "kaufale" ko tino e nonofo i se fale e tasi, seafaina me se fale e tu i te fakai io me tu i vao, io me se isi kong ake foki.

Te "matai" ko te te ulu o se kaufale io me o se kaukainga. Tela la, i sose fale, e toko tasi fua te Matai; ko fale fua faipotu kae nonofopotu foki i ei ne kaukainga e mafai ke tokolua me tokouke atu ne matai i ei.

Kafai se tino ne malanga io me e isi se mea ne ngalo ki ei i te po o Te Launga o Tino, ko tona ingoa ka tusi i te pepa a te kaufale io me ko te kaukainga tena ne taunu atu ki ei i te taeao o te aso lua.

Kafai ko se Matai:—

(a) e ita ma tusi a te pepa nei mo tena loto eloa, io me seai sana fakamasako tatau ki te se tonu mo te se maoni o te tusinga o te pepa nei io me ko te sainanga o tona ingoa, io me ko te se fai ne ia o se fakatonunga i te pepa nei io me ko se fakatonunga mai se Ofisa Lau Tino mo Te Launga o Tino; io me

(e) e tusi ne ia io me fai ne ia ke maua i te taenga o pepa nei se pepa e lau i ei tino kae iloa ne ia me e isi se mea sese io me ne mea sese i ei; io me

(i) e ita ma tali ki se, fesili, io me tali fakaloiloi ki se fesili o Te Launga o Tino; ka fakasalatupe se silia atu i te lima pauni mo angasala takitasi a ia, manafai e sukesuke ake kae maua me sese loa te Matai na.

Kafai e tokouke atu i te tokovalu tino o se kaufale io me o se kaukainga i te po o Te Launga o Tino, ko tatau ei ke maua se/ne isi pepa mo tusi i ei ingoa mo mea e fakasino ki tino kola koi totoe.

TE TALINGA O FESILI.

A fesili takitasi katoa i te faitu fakamaui o te pepa nei ke tali ne tino taki tokotasi, io me ke tali ne se isi tino mo latou. A fesili fakaopopo i te faitu fakaatamai (e uinga ki te malosi o te faitino, fale, mo manu-fangai) ke tali foki eloa

Fesili e 3.—Kafai se tamaliki, tusi me ko te lotu fea ka fakalotu ki ei. Kafai ko se tino e atua ki atua o te fapaupau, tusi "Fapaupau." Kafai ko se tino e seai lele loa sona atua io me se mea e tapuai ki ei io me talitonu ki ei, tusi "Pouliulu."

Fesili e 5.—A tausanga e lau ko tausanga fua ko katoa lelei. Tela la, kafai se tamaliki seki katoa sona tausanga e tasi, tusi "Seai."

Fesili e 7.—Kafai se tino e isi ake foki sona isi toto, tusi katoa ona toto, penei: Elise-Palangi, io me Elisi-Kilipati-Palangi, io me Elise-Saina-Palangi-Masela, etc.

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT OF CENSUS RETURNS USED.

	Enumera- tors	Returns issued			Returns completed		
		English	Gilbertese	Ellice	English	Gilbertese	Ellice
Ocean Island .. .. .	..	120	250	75	103	23	19
Little Makin	9	2	200	....	1	185	....
Butaritari	9	2	450	5	1	375	3
Marakei	12	3	450	....	2	406	....
Abaiang	15	5	675	3	5	572	1
Tarawa	21	40	800	40	26	742	33
Maiana	11	3	368	....	2	326	....
Abemama	7	3	280	....	2	240	....
Kuria	2	2	100	....	1	63	....
Aranuka	2	2	105	....	....	77	....
Nonouti	27	3	542	....	2	490	....
Tabiteuea	16	3	1,295	....	2	1,055	....
Beru	14	7	720	....	4	521	....
Nikunau	18	2	451	....	1	398	....
Onotoa	7	2	410	....	1	394	....
Tamana	6	1	225	....	....	215	....
Arorae	8	1	360	....	1	349	....
Nanumea	6	1	....	240	....	....	150
Nanumanga	5	1	....	135	....	....	99
Niutao	5	1	....	250	....	....	121
Nui	4	1	140	....	....	104	....
Vaitupu	4	1	....	200	....	....	132
Nukufetau	3	1	....	150	....	....	111
Funafuti	3	1	....	105	....	....	100
Nukulaelae	2	1	....	80	....	....	49
Niulakita .. .. .	....	....	....	9	....	....	9
Canton	1	....	....	....	3	15	....
Sydney .. .. .	....	3	400	....	....	60	....
Hull .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	121	....
Gardner	1	....	....	....	....	23	....
Fanning	2	25	150	....	15	68	....
Washington	1	....	....	....	1	80	....
Christmas	1	1	7	1	1	7	....
Ships .. .. .	....	20	65	25	9	21	4
Total .. .. .	....	256	8,443	1,318	183	6,930	831
						7,944	

British Phosphate Commissioner's duplicated special returns for their 1,079 recruit labourers.

APPENDIX V.

CENSUS COMMISSIONER'S ITINERARY IN R.C.S. "KIAKIA."

Island.	Arrive		Depart		Remarks.
	Date	Time	Date	Time	
Tarawa .. .. .	.....	.....	May 13	1100	
Abaiang	May 13	1600	14	1230	Anchored off Nuotaea, N.W. corner of Abaiang until 2000 hours.
Butaritari	15	0800	16	0700	
Little Makin	16	1215	16	1730	
Marakei	17	0800	18	0400	Delayed owing to death of passenger.
Tarawa	18	1000	30	0730	
Maiana	30	1200	30	2400	
Kuria	31	0930	31	1300	
Aranuka	31	1600	June 1	0600	
Abemama	June 1	1200	1	2000	Cleared lagoon and anchored outside before dawn.
Nonouti	2	1500	3	0700	Unable to leave lagoon until good light in morning.
Tabiteuea	3	1600	4	0600	
Onotoa	4	1830	5	2400	Lost a day through very unfavourable set caused too late an arrival on 4th June.
Tamana	6	1000	6	2400	
Arorae	7	1000	7	1900	
Nikunau	8	0830	8	1300	
Beru	8	1700	9	1500	
Nanumea	11	0800	13	0700	12th June King's Birthday.
Nanumanga	13	1400	13	1800	
Niutao	14	1000	14	1700	
Nui	15	0700	15	1530	
Vaitupu	16	0800	16	2400	
Nukufetau	17	1100	18	0700	
Funafuti	18	1500	19	1600	Refuelled.
Nukulaelae	20	0700	20	1500	
Niulakita	21	0700	21	1700	Very difficult landing through surf.
Nukulaelae	22	0800	22	2000	
Funafuti	23	0700	24	0700	Engine breakdown owing to dirty fuel.
Nukufetau	24	2300	26	0700	
Vaitupu	26	1400	26	2300	
Nui	27	1400	27	2400	
Niutao	28	1700	28	2100	
Nanumanga	29	0730	29	0930	
Nanumea	29	1600	29	2400	
Arorae	July 1	1400	July 2	0700	
Tamana	2	1400	2	1700	
Onotoa	2	2400	3	1200	
Nikunau	4	0800	4	1100	
Beru	4	1530	4	2400	
Tabiteuea	5	1130	6	0400	
Nonouti	6	1100	6	1800	Anchored outside south passage, went ashore to launch.
Abemama	7	0800	8	0600	
Aranuka	8	1030	8	1300	
Kuria	8	1615	8	1800	
Maiana	9	0730	10	0400	Delayed owing to launch breakdown.
Tarawa	10	0830	11	1200	
Butaritari	12	0730	13	0700	
Little Makin	13	1200	13	1800	
Marakei	14	0830	14	1030	
Abaiang	14	1530	15	0630	
Tarawa	15	1030			

TABLE 1.

TOTAL POPULATION—ALL RACES

CENSUS REPORT

1947

PART II

TABLE 1.
TOTAL POPULATION—ALL RACES.

Island.										Males.	Females.	Total.
Ocean Island										1,530	530	2,060
Little Makin										498	471	969
Butaritari										933	891	1,824
Marakei										903	900	1,803
Abaiang										1,454	1,369	2,823
Tarawa										1,793	1,789	3,582
Maiana										705	720	1,425
Abemama										582	592	1,174
Kuria										154	161	315
Aranuka										161	205	366
Nonouti										904	1,100	2,004
Tabiteuea										1,700	2,084	3,784
Beru										1,035	1,196	2,231
Nikunau										749	843	1,592
Onotoa										599	892	1,491
Tamana										366	517	883
Arorae										703	855	1,558
Gilbert Islands										13,239	14,585	27,824
Nanumea										317	429	746
Nanumanga										219	305	524
Niutao										253	391	644
Nui										223	267	490
Vaitupu										361	367	728
Nukufetau										246	278	524
Funafuti										256	272	528
Nukulaelae										129	153	282
Niulakita										16	5	21
Ellice Islands										2,020	2,467	4,487
Canton (Abariringa)										74	7	81
Sydney (Manra)										123	171	294
Hull (Orona)										241	289	530
Gardner (Nikumaroro)										41	38	79
Phoenix										Uninhabited		
Birnie										Uninhabited		
McKean										Uninhabited		
Enderbury										Uninhabited		
Phoenix Islands										479	505	984
Fanning (Tabuaeran)										173	86	259
Washington (Teraina)										120	38	158
Christmas										52	....	52
Line Islands										345	124	469
Ships										169	7	176
Total										17,782	18,218	36,000

For comments see Part I Paragraph 24.

TABLE 2.
COMPARATIVE TABLE—ALL RACES.

Island	Estimate 1841.	Year	Census 1905-16			Census 1921			Increase*	Census 1931.			Increase*	Census 1947.			
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Female	Total	Increase*
Ocean Island . . . .	..	..								1,824	683	2,607		1,530	530	2,060	....
Little Makin	500	1905	....	....	583					356	368	724		498	471	969	+21-15
Butaritari	1,500	1910	689	677	1,366					874	799	1,673		933	891	1,824	+ 5-64
Marakei	2,000	1910	....	....	1,475					823	826	1,649		903	900	1,803	+ 5-84
Abaiang	3,000	1906	1,210	1,185	2,395					1,301	1,291	2,592		1,454	1,369	2,823	+ 4-42
Tarawa	3,500	1916	1,218	1,160	2,378					1,571	1,442	3,013		1,793	1,789	3,582	+11-80
Maiana	4,000	1905	....	..	1,543					688	718	1,406		705	720	1,425	+ 0-84
Abemama	5,000	1905	479	534	1,013					443	450	893		582	592	1,174	+19-66
Kuria	4,000	1916	78	84	162					109	114	223		154	161	315	+25-78
Aranuka	1,000	1916	91	80	171					138	154	292		161	205	366	+15-84
Nonouti .. ..	....	1905	1,378	1,288	2,666					1,130	1,125	2,255		904	1,100	2,004	— 6-96
Tabiteuea	8,000	1905	1,889	1,996	3,885					1,758	1,944	3,702		1,700	2,084	3,784	+ 1-39
Beru	2,000	1910	....	....	2,178					1,055	1,186	2,241		1,035	1,196	2,231	— 0-28
Nikunau .. ..	....	1916	820	866	1,686					798	876	1,674		749	843	1,592	— 3-06
Onotoa .. ..	....	1916	909	755	1,664					751	888	1,639		599	892	1,491	— 5-64
Tamana	3,000	1916	375	430	805					441	548	989		366	517	883	— 6-70
Arorae	2,500	1916	592	580	1,172					721	730	1,451		703	855	1,558	+ 4-61
Gilbert Islands	40,000		....	....	25,142	11,864	11,454	23,318	—8-57	12,957	13,459	26,416	+13-3	13,239	14,585	27,824	+ 3-34
Nanumea		1911	397	348	745					347	423	770		317	429	746	— 1-95
Nanumanga		1911	159	170	329					204	220	424		219	305	524	+14-74
Niutao		1911	300	303	603					320	325	645		253	391	644	— 0-10
Nui		1911	195	190	385					201	209	410		223	267	490	+12-20
Vaitupu		1911	273	255	528					390	330	720		361	367	728	+ 0-69
Nukufetau		1911	177	157	334					190	204	394		246	278	524	+20-62
Funafuti		1911	121	114	235					210	203	413		256	272	528	+17-40
Nukulaelae		1911	82	99	181					88	90	178		129	153	282	+36-52
Niulakita		1911	....	....	....					17	23	40		16	5	21	....
Ellice Islands			1,704	1,636	3,340	1,729	1,728	3,457	+3-50	1,967	2,027	3,994	+15-53	2,020	2,467	4,487	+ 7-71
Canton .. ..										....	....	....		74	7	81	....
Sydney										9	7	16		123	171	294	....
Hull										9	6	15		241	289	530	....
Gardner .. ..										....	....	....		41	38	79	....
Phoenix Islands										18	13	31		479	505	984	....
Fanning										{	317	150	467	173	86	259	....
Washington											25	13	38	120	38	158	....
Christmas														52	....	52	....
Line Islands										342	163	505		345	124	469	....
Ships										154	38	192		169	7	176	....
Total										17,362	16,383	33,745		17,782	18,218	36,000	+ 4-18

* Increase per 1,000 per year during the interval between censuses.
For comments see Part I, Paragraphs 25 and 26.

TABLE 3.

POPULATION DENSITY—ALL RACES.

Island.	Area.			Census 1931 Density per square mile	Census 1947.	
	Square mile.	Acres	Reliability		Population	Density per sq. mile
Ocean Island	2	190	High. Survey 1909.	1,135-0	2,060	876-6
Little Makin	2	514	Low. Sketch 1893.	258-2	969	345-6
Butaritari	4	322	Fairly high. Jap. chart 1943.	371-5	1,824	405-1
Marakei	3	603	Low. U.S.N. survey 1841.	418-3	1,803	437-4
Abaiang	11	35	Low. U.S.N. survey 1841.	234-5	2,823	255-4
Tarawa	7	466	High. U.S.N. aerial surveys 1943.	389-9	3,582	463-5
Maiana	10	247	Low. U.S.N. survey 1841.	135-3	1,425	137-2
Abemama	6	365	Low. U.S.N. survey 1841.	135-9	1,174	178-7
Kuria	4	625	Low. U.S.N. survey 1841.	44-8	315	63-3
Aranuka	5	622	Low. U.S.N. survey 1841.	48-9	366	61-3
Nonouti	9	528	See below.	230-8	2,004	203-9
Tabiteuea	19	....	Traditional. Basis of estimate unknown.	191-0	3,784	199-2
Beru	8	95	Low. Sketch 1910.	275-1	2,231	273-8
Nikunau	7	....	Traditional. Basis of estimate unknown.	239-1	1,592	227-4
Onotoa	5	137	Low. Sketch 1896.	314-5	1,491	286-1
Tamana	2	....	Traditional. Basis of estimate unknown.	494-5	883	441-5
Arorae	5	....	Traditional. Basis of estimate unknown.	290-2	1,558	317-6
189						
Gilbert Islands	114	79		231-6	27,824	243-9
Nanumea	1	316	High. U.S.N. aerial survey 1943.	515-4	746	499-4
Nanumanga	1	47	Low. R.N. sketch survey 1886.	395-0	524	488-1
Niutao .. .. .	....	625	High. U.S.N. aerial survey 1943.	660-6	644	659-5
Nui .. .. .	....	500	Low. R.N. sketch survey 1888.	524-8	490	627-2
Vaitupu	2	105	High. U.S.N. survey 1943 and D. G. Kennedy sketch survey 1931.	332-7	728	336-3
Nukufetau	1	98	Fairly high. U.S.N. survey 1943.	341-7	524	454-3
Funafuti	1	49	Fairly high. U.S.N. survey 1942/3.	383-7	528	490-5
Nukulaelae .. .. .	....	449	Low. R.N. sketch survey 1896.	253-7	282	402-0
Niulakita .. .. .	....	104	Low. R.N. sketch 1892.	246-2	21	129-2
Ellice Islands	9	373		416-8	4,487	468-2
Canton	3	342	Low. R.N. survey 1889.	....	81	22-9
Sydney	1	437	Low. R.N. survey 1889.	9-9	294	182-9
Hull	1	326	Low. U.S.N. sketch, 1840.	9-9	530	351-2
Gardner	1	383	Low. R.N. survey 1935.	....	79	49-4
Phoenix .. .. .	....	121	Low. R.N. survey 1889.	} Uninhabited		
Birnie .. .. .	....	44	Low. U.S.N. sketch 1840.			
McKean .. .. .	....	142	Low. U.S.N. sketch 1840.			
Enderbury	2	167	Low. U.S.N. sketch 1840.			
Phoenix Islands	11	42		2-8	984	88-9
Fanning	12	243	Low. R.N. survey 1897.	}	259	20-9
Washington	2	562	Low. U.S.N. sketch 1874.		158	54-9
Christmas	222	429	Low. U.S. Chart 1925.		52	0-4
Line Islands	237	594		2-1	469	2-0
Ships .. .. .	....	....		....	176	...
Total	374	638		90-0	36,000	96-0
North Nonouti (to incl. Tarataiki, Rotima)	4	604	Low. Sketch 1896.	....	737	149-0
South Nonouti (to incl. Ruatu, Rotima)	4	564	High. U.S.N. aerial survey 1943.	....	1,267	259-5
North Tabiteuea (to incl. Utiroa) ..	5	622	Low. U.S.N. survey 1841.	....	2,460	411-5

For comments see Part I Paragraphs 27 to 29.

TABLE 4.

ETHNOLOGICAL RACIAL DIVISIONS.

Census—1931											Census—1947									
Island	Micronesian	Polynesian	European	Mongolian	European-Pacific Islander	Mongolian-Pacific Islander.	Others	Total	Micronesian	Polynesian	European	Mongolian	European-Micronesian	European-Polynesian	Mongolian-Micronesian	Mongolian-Polynesian	Others	Total		
Ocean Island	1,715	65	129	698	....	....	....	2,607	1,351	441	138	112	11	2	4	....	1	2,060
Little Makin	718	....	1	1	1	3	....	724	965	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	969
Butaritari	1,578	1	16	14	49	15	....	1,673	1,767	7	1	2	33	....	14	....	....	1,824
Marakei	1,629	5	6	....	7	2	....	1,649	1,786	2	4	2	6(1)	....	3	....	....	1,803
Abaiang	2,563	2	6	1	12	8	....	2,592	2,751	2	18	....	29	....	21	....	2	2,823
Tarawa	2,954	5	23	6	18	7	....	3,013	3,320	100	52	....	53(6)	13(2)	43	....	1	3,582
Maiana	1,382	1	1	5	6	11	....	1,406	1,394	1	3	....	15	....	12	....	....	1,425
Abemama	874	2	7	2	6	2	....	893	1,105	17	2	....	44	....	5	....	1	1,174
Kuria	211	....	1	....	11	....	....	223	307	....	1	1	4	....	2	....	....	315
Aranuka	285	....	1	....	5	1	....	292	359	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	366
Nonouti	2,232	3	4	3	4	8	1	2,255	1,984	....	3	1	8	....	8	....	....	2,004
Tabiteuea	3,676	1	6	3	6	7	3	3,702	3,749	....	4	1	10	....	18	....	2	3,784
Beru	2,213	12	10	1	2	3	....	2,241	2,179	24	6	....	10	....	12	....	....	2,231
Nikunau	1,664	1	4	....	5	....	....	1,674	1,583	....	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	1,592
Onotoa	1,628	....	....	1	5	5	....	1,639	1,483	....	1	....	3	....	4	....	....	1,491
Tamana	983	6	....	....	....	....	....	989	876	4	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	883
Arorae	1,431	19	....	....	....	1	....	1,451	1,508	5	3	....	35	....	7	....	....	1,558
Gilbert Islands	26,021	58	86	37	137	73	4	26,416	27,116	169	100	7	263(7)	13(2)	150	....	6	27,824	
Nanumea	2	768	....	....	....	....	....	770	6	730	....	....	1	4	....	....	5	746
Nanumanga	3	420	....	....	1	....	....	424	....	524	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	524
Niutao	2	643	....	....	....	....	....	645	4	636	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	644
Nui	4	406	....	....	....	....	....	410	8	469	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	490
Vaitupu	1	714	2	....	3	....	....	720	2	707	....	....	1	18	....	....	....	728
Nukufetau .. ..	....	389	....	....	5	....	....	394	2	515	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	524
Funafuti	9	394	2	....	6	....	2	413	2	519	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	528
Nukulaelae .. ..	....	178	....	....	....	....	....	178	....	282	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	282
Niulakita .. ..	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Ellice Islands	21	3,952	4	....	15	....	2	3,994	24	4,403	....	....	2	51	....	....	7	4,487
Canton .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	12	4	....	....	1	4	....	....	81
Sydney .. ..	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	16	293	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	294
Hull .. ..	....	14	....	....	1	....	....	15	526	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	530
Gardner .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	79
Phoenix Islands .. ..	....	30	....	....	1	....	....	31	953	16	4	....	2	1	8	....	....	984
Fanning	425	6	34	2	....	....	....	467	196	5	27	21	6	3(1)	1	....	....	259
Washington .. ..	....	33	5	....	....	....	....	38	157	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	158
Christmas .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	52
Line Islands	425	39	39	2	....	....	....	505	403	5	29	21	6	3(1)	1	....	1	469
Ships	97	70	17	....	7	..	1	192	76	32	33	2	2	3	1	....	27	176
Total	28,279	4,214	275	737	160	73	7	33,745	29,923	5,066	304	142	286(7)	73(3)	164	....	42	36,000	

Figures brackets under European-Micronesians and European-Polynesians are the number of declared non-natives included.

For comments see Part I Paragraph 30.

TABLE 5.

VILLAGE AND HOUSE POPULATIONS—PACIFIC ISLANDERS.

TABLE 5a.

VILLAGE AND HOUSE POPULATIONS—PACIFIC ISLANDERS—OCEAN ISLAND.

	Census—1931			Census—1947		
	Houses.	Population	No. per household	Houses	Population	No. per household
Single labourers	12	450	38.0	61	854	14.00
Married labourers	81	490	6.4	230	734	3.19
Householders	198	840	4.4	60	222	3.70

TABLE 5b.

VILLAGE AND HOUSE POPULATIONS—PACIFIC ISLANDERS—GILBERT ISLANDS.

Little Makin—									
Makin (incl. Government Station) .. .. .	....	....	....	138	755	5.47			
Kiebu .. .. .	....	....	....	41	213	5.20			
Total	126	724	5.75	179	968	5.41			
Butaritari—									
Kuma .. .. .	....	....	....	55	289	5.25			
Keuea .. .. .	....	....	....	28	149	5.39			
Tanimainiku .. .. .	....	....	....	25	105	4.20			
Tanimaiaiki .. .. .	....	....	....	41	255*	5.49			
Tabonuea .. .. .	....	....	....	16	63	3.93			
Butaritari (incl. Government Station) .. .. .	....	....	....	125	592	4.74			
Ukiangang .. .. .	....	....	....	61	295	4.84			
Bikati .. .. .	....	....	....	23	104	4.52			
Total	327	1,673	5.12	374	1,822	4.87			
Marakei—									
Rawannawi (incl. Government Station and S.H.M. Convent) .. .. .	....	....	....	169	779*	4.61			
Temotu .. .. .	....	....	....	21	96*	4.57			
Buota .. .. .	....	....	....	33	164	4.97			
Tekarakan .. .. .	....	....	....	49	193	3.94			
Terokea .. .. .	....	....	....	25	108	4.32			
Norauca .. .. .	....	....	....	46	197	4.28			
Tekuanga .. .. .	....	....	....	23	122	5.30			
Antai .. .. .	....	....	....	34	140	4.12			
Total	336	1,649	4.91	400	1,799	4.50			
Abaiang—									
Nuotaea .. .. .	....	....	....	36	177	4.92			
Ribono .. .. .	....	....	....	25	147	5.88			
Takarano .. .. .	....	....	....	28	154	5.50			
Ubanteman .. .. .	....	....	....	18	90	5.00			
Tebunginako .. .. .	....	....	....	50	276	5.52			
Borotiam .. .. .	....	....	....	34	159	4.68			
Aonobuaka .. .. .	....	....	....	29	147	5.07			
Koinawa (incl. L.M.S. & S.H.M. Stations and Schools) .. .. .	....	....	....	79	452	5.65			
Kuria .. .. .	....	....	....	25	132	5.28			
Taburao (Government Station) .. .. .	....	....	....	44	181	4.11			
Tebero (incl. S.H.M. Stations and School) .. .. .	....	....	....	18	139	7.72			
Tuarabu .. .. .	....	....	....	49	238	4.86			
Tanimaiaiki .. .. .	....	....	....	32	164	5.12			
Tebanga .. .. .	....	....	....	38	198	5.21			
Tabontebike .. .. .	....	....	....	30	151	5.03			
Total	525	2,592	4.94	535	2,805	5.26			

* Includes a Mongolian living in a house with Pacific Islanders.

Table 5b—Gilbert Islands—*continued*.

Village	Census—1931			Census—1947		
	Houses	Population	No. per household	Houses	Population	No. per household
Tarawa—						
Buariki	48	239	4.98			
Tearinibai	30	119	3.97			
Nuatabu	19	85	4.47			
Tebangaroi	8	40	5.00			
Taratai	30	137	4.57			
Noto	44	217	4.93			
Abaokoro (incl. Colony Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Lepersarium and Government Station)	77	363	4.71			
Marenanuka	12	45	3.75			
Tabonibara	16	73	4.56			
Kainaba	32	145	4.53			
Nabeina	30	141	4.70			
Tabiteuea	33	139	4.21			
Abatao	11	54	4.91			
Buota	22	114	5.18			
Bonriki	35	161	4.60			
Bikenibeu	30	124	4.13			
Eita	29	124	4.28			
Banraeba	30	141	4.70			
Teaoraereke (incl. S.H.M. Station)	25	134	5.36			
Bairiki (incl. Colony Headquarters)	95	511	5.17			
Betio (incl. District Headquarters, Wireless De- partment, American labour)	97	424	4.30			
Total	715	3,013	4.21	753	3,530	4.69
Maiana—						
Tebikerai	14	51	3.64			
Tekaranga	25	105	4.20			
Tematantongo	21	102	4.84			
Aobike	18	84	4.67			
Tebanga	25	111	4.44			
Temangaua	41	164	4.00			
Toora	15	50	3.33			
Tebangetua (Government Station)	30	126	4.20			
Tebiauca	32	153	4.78			
Raweai	30	124	4.13			
Bubutei	72	352	4.89			
Total	344	1,406	4.09	323	1,422	4.40
Abemama—						
Abatiku	16	81	5.06			
Tabiang	33	173	5.24			
Tekatirake (incl. Government School)	30	186	6.20			
Baretoa	26	124	4.77			
Tabontebike (incl. Government Station)	41	212	5.17			
Tebanga	39	208	5.33			
Kabangaki (incl. S.H.M. Station)	42	188	4.48			
Total	207	893	4.31	229	1,172	5.12
Kuria—						
Buariki (incl. Government Station)	45	223	4.96	63	314*	4.98
Aranuka—						
Buariki (incl. Government Station)	67	292	4.36	68	366	5.38

* Includes a Mongolian living in a house with Pacific Islanders.

Table 5b—Gilbert Islands—continued.

Village.	Census—1931			Census—1947		
	Houses	Population	No. per household	Houses	Population	No. per household
Nonouti—						
Abamakoro	19	67	3.53			
Tenganui	10	30	3.00			
Tebuange } Benuaroa	15	51	3.40			
Matabou	6	22	3.67			
Tebuka	5	25	5.00			
Karan	3	16	5.33			
Tekaraboi } Teuabu	15	63	4.20			
Tabonteba	10	39	3.90			
Tekaman	16	68	4.25			
Tekabo	10	39	3.90			
Ruota	5	20	4.00			
Taunrawa	12	55	4.58			
Kabangaki } Buota	9	32	3.56			
Tebiauea	10	35	3.50			
Nukantoa	5	25	5.00			
Teitoiningaina	8	26	3.25			
Bareatau	14	49	3.50			
Tekiroro	14	48	3.43			
Tarataiki	7	27	3.87			
Ruatu } Rotima	17	60	3.53			
Betu	14	58	4.14			
Tabukireke	12	46	3.83			
Aurakea	17	61	3.59			
Tabonteba } Autukia	18	73	4.06			
Tanerio	7	23	3.29			
Rakenetai	18	62	3.44			
Nanebaba	14	63	4.50			
Temaraia Matang (incl. Government Station)	9	31	3.44			
Tarakarawa	20	83	4.15			
Aubeanga	9	34	3.78			
Tebatabuki	14	74*	5.29			
Tetake	7	36	5.14			
Kariraia	8	32	4.00			
Umantewenei Taboiaki (incl. S.H.M. Station)	17	84	4.95			
Tengaureke	13	62	4.77			
Tabiang	18	89	4.94			
Temarraoi	20	91	4.55			
Tetabakea	9	49	5.44			
Teraera } Temotu	11	54	4.91			
Teabike	15	63	4.20			
Tebakauto	8	36	4.50			
Total	551	2,255	4.09	488	2,001	4.10
Tabiteuea—						
Tekabuibui	23	89	3.87			
Tekaman	56	232	4.14			
Tanaeang (incl. S.H.M. Station)	101	450	4.46			
Temnoku	100	317	3.17			
Terikiai	72	270*	3.75			
Eita	155	562	3.63			
Utiroa (incl. Government Station)	153	450	3.53			
Tauma	53	159	3.00			
Kabuna	28	117	4.18			
Bangai	30	94	3.13			
Aiwa	26	70	2.69			
Tewai	50	180	3.60			
Taungalaka	35	114	3.26			
Buariki	88	304	3.45			
Nikutoru	34	156	4.59			
Taku	41	126	3.07			
Total	1,176	3,702	3.15	1,045	3,780	3.61
Beru—						
Autukia	23	80	3.48			
Tabiang	100	391	3.91			
Aoniman	34	149	4.38			
Rongorongo (H.Q., L.M.S.)	73	418	5.73			
Nuka	113	476	4.21			
Teteirio (incl. Government Station)	53	197	3.72			
Eriko	67	265	3.96			
Taboiaki	62	249	4.02			
Total	508	2,241	4.41	525	2,225	4.24

* Includes a Mongolian living in a house with Pacific Islanders.

Table 5b—Gilbert Islands—continued.

Village	Census—1931			Census—1947		
	Houses	Population	No. per household	Houses	Population	No. per household
Nikunau—						
Muribenua .. .. .	....	....	....	65	242	3.72
Tabutoa .. .. .	....	....	....	53	188	3.55
Rungata (incl. Government Station) .. .. .	....	....	....	150	567	3.78
Manriki .. .. .	....	....	....	49	224	4.57
Nikumanu .. .. .	....	....	....	53	266	5.02
Tabomatang .. .. .	....	....	....	26	104	4.00
Total	454	1,674	3.69	396	1,591	4.02
Onotoa—						
Tekawa .. .. .	....	....	....	41	169	4.12
Tanaeang .. .. .	....	....	....	55	175	3.18
Buariki (incl. Government Station) .. .. .	....	....	....	67	251	3.75
Temao .. .. .	....	....	....	60	244	4.07
Otoae .. .. .	....	....	....	37	146	3.95
Aiaki .. .. .	....	....	....	80	311	3.89
Tabuarorae .. .. .	....	....	....	51	194	3.80
Total	465	1,639	3.52	391	1,490	3.81
Tamana—						
Barebuka .. .. .	....	....	....	70	263	3.79
Bakaka (incl. Government Station) .. .. .	....	....	....	86	369	4.29
Bakarawa .. .. .	....	....	....	58	251	4.33
Total	203	989	4.87	214	883	4.13
Arorae—						
Tamaroa .. .. .	....	....	....	170	736	4.33
Roreti .. .. .	....	....	....	173	819	4.73
Total	295	1,451	4.92	343	1,555	4.53
Total Gilbert Islands	6,344	26,416	4.16	6,326	27,723	4.38

TABLE 5c.

VILLAGE AND HOUSE POPULATIONS—PACIFIC ISLANDERS—ELLICE ISLANDS.

Nanumea—						
Lakena .. .. .	....	....	....	52	223	4.29
Lolua (incl. Government Station) .. .. .	....	....	....	62	405	6.53
Haumaefa .. .. .	....	....	....	17	118	6.94
Total	103	770	7.48	131	746	5.69
Nanumanga—						
Tonga .. .. .	....	....	....	38	235	6.18
Tokelau .. .. .	....	....	....	38	227	5.97
Upulasi (Government Station) .. .. .	....	....	....	12	62	5.17
Total	66	424	6.42	88	524	5.95
Niutao—						
Kulia .. .. .	....	....	....	48	258	5.38
Tuese (Government Station) .. .. .	....	....	....	20	165	8.25
Teava .. .. .	....	....	....	41	221	5.39
Total	103	645	6.26	109	644	5.91
Nui—						
Tapotali .. .. .	....	....	....	39	188	4.82
Mataoleala .. .. .	....	....	....	44	255	5.80
Government Station .. .. .	....	....	....	11	47	4.27
Total	79	410	5.18	94	490	5.21

Table 5c—Ellice Islands—continued

Village	Census—1931			Census—1947		
	Houses	Population	No. per household	Houses	Population	No. per household
itupu—						
Asau .. .. .	....	....	....	44	251	5.70
Tumaseu .. .. .	....	....	....	54	326	6.00
Schools .. .. .	....	....	....	23	156	6.60
Total	138	720	5.22	121	728	6.02
ikufetau	67	394	5.88	100	524	5.24
nafuti—						
Fongafale (incl. District H.Q.)	68	413	6.07	100	528	5.28
ikulaelae—						
Fangaua	26	178	6.85	41	282	6.88
ulakita—						
Tekauata	6	40	6.67	9	21	2.33
Total Ellice Islands	656	3,994	6.11	793	4,487	5.66

TABLE 5d.

VILLAGE AND HOUSE POPULATIONS—PACIFIC ISLANDERS—PHOENIX ISLANDS.

anton—						
Barracks .. .. .	....	....	....	3	43	14.33
Quarters .. .. .	....	....	....	10	34	3.40
Total .. .. .	....	....	....	13	77	5.92
dney—						
Ona .. .. .	....	....	....	28	140	5.00
Mouta .. .. .	....	....	....	27	154	5.70
Total .. .. .	....	....	....	55	294	5.35
ull—						
Arariki .. .. .	....	....	....	58	298	5.14
Kukitin .. .. .	....	....	....	48	232	4.83
Total .. .. .	....	....	....	106	530	5.00
ardner—						
Ritiati .. .. .	....	....	....	19	79	4.16
Total Phoenix Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	193	980	5.08

For comments see part I Paragraphs 31 to 33.

TABLE 5e.
HOUSING—EUROPEANS.

Island.	Houses	Population	No. per household
Ocean Island	89	138	1.55
Little Makin	1	1	1
Butaritari	1	1	1
Marakei	2	4	2
Abaiang	5	18	3.6
Tarawa	26	52	2
Maiana	2	3	1.5
Abemama	2	2	1
Kuria	1	1	1
Aranuka .. .. .	..	..	..
Nonouti	2	3	1.5
Tabiteuea	2	4	2
Beru	4	6	1.5
Nikunau	1	1	1
Onotoa	1	1	1
Tamana .. .. .	..	..	..
Arorae	1	3	3
Gilbert Islands	51	100	1.96
Ellice Islands .. .. .	..	..	..
Canton	3	4	1.3
Phoenix Islands	3	4	1.3
Fanning	12	27	2.25
Washington	1	1	1
Christmas	1	1	1
Line Islands	14	29	2.07
Total	157	271	1.73

TABLE 6.
MASCULINITY—MICRONESIANS AND POLYNESIANS.

Census.	Micronesians*				Polynesians*			
	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity†	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity†
1905-16	9,728	9,635	19,363‡	+ 0.48	1,704	1,636	3,340	+ 2.04
1921	11,864	11,454	23,318	+ 1.78	1,729	1,728	3,451	+ 0.03
1931	14,226	14,053	28,279	+ 0.54	2,106	2,108	4,214	— 0.05
1947	14,711	15,212	29,923	— 1.67	2,446	2,620	5,066	— 3.45

* For basis of figures see Part I paragraph 34

† Masculinity is here calculated as excess of males per 100 of total population.

‡ 12 islands only.

TABLE 7a.
SEXES AND AGE GROUPS—MICRONESIANS.

Island.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Males.														Females.											
				Under 5.	5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60 & over.	Under 5.	5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60 & over.
Ocean Island	1,351	996	355	37	47	26	173	203	124	138	85	65	49	26	19	4	53	51	28	33	29	53	44	25	15	13	9	2	..
Makin	965	495	470	87	86	81	38	34	23	29	28	16	25	23	5	19	83	87	44	48	45	28	32	18	15	23	24	8	15
Butaritari	1,767	899	868	161	136	93	85	68	54	61	37	42	46	63	21	32	131	134	92	84	87	65	45	38	38	53	50	18	33
Marakei	1,786	894	892	138	117	115	93	76	52	49	42	40	43	52	32	46	111	119	111	95	72	55	56	58	38	31	72	23	51
Abaiang	2,751	1,415	1,336	179	179	157	180	110	103	89	77	59	71	73	50	88	204	166	124	150	107	107	87	61	54	71	75	58	72
Tarawa	3,320	1,657	1,663	206	201	137	139	137	114	125	119	95	110	115	64	95	190	184	129	179	136	124	128	106	72	98	125	69	123
Maiana	1,394	689	705	90	100	85	58	35	40	31	39	24	50	46	45	46	91	102	68	62	54	38	55	38	25	46	43	37	46
Abemama	1,105	547	558	71	60	92	65	46	30	20	35	21	23	32	18	34	77	70	42	68	59	25	40	39	20	23	35	23	37
Kuria	307	149	158	22	18	23	17	14	10	7	5	4	9	4	5	11	27	27	13	13	12	9	9	8	7	7	7	8	11
Aranuka	359	156	203	17	21	20	24	12	12	10	6	5	6	8	6	9	39	30	16	24	22	11	9	6	8	10	7	7	14
Nonouti	1,984	898	1,086	141	143	99	51	26	50	45	57	38	45	58	35	110	144	137	103	89	65	71	57	67	42	45	79	50	137
Tabiteuea	3,749	1,685	2,064	226	266	202	124	57	69	74	78	76	88	116	83	226	214	260	208	195	117	118	134	113	80	96	164	116	249
Beru	2,179	1,013	1,166	116	138	126	133	81	64	41	42	33	59	53	45	82	115	114	118	156	98	86	63	50	44	82	79	76	85
Nikunau	1,583	744	839	101	112	94	64	31	20	35	38	33	45	44	25	102	80	108	73	73	39	54	72	52	54	56	62	23	93
Onotoa	1,483	595	888	97	94	78	35	11	31	17	22	19	34	41	40	76	111	96	75	66	52	51	74	52	36	73	43	60	99
Tamana	876	363	513	64	59	48	36	20	8	19	21	6	13	17	18	34	55	62	48	59	33	43	39	29	18	34	28	19	46
Arorae	1,508	680	828	98	116	80	76	25	23	32	33	36	29	27	19	86	78	97	75	77	85	64	51	63	37	36	38	26	101
Gilbert Islands	27,116	12,879	14,237	1,814	1,846	1,530	1,218	783	703	684	679	547	696	772	511	1,096	1,750	1,793	1,339	1,438	1,083	949	951	798	588	784	931	621	1,212
Percentage .. ..	..	47.5	52.5	6.7	6.8	5.6	4.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.9	4.0	6.4	6.6	4.9	5.3	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.9	3.4	2.3	4.5

Table 7a—Sexes age and groups—Micronesians—continued.

Island.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Males.																Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
				Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.	Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Nanumea	6	3	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	

Combined Tables.

	Under 10.		10-19.		20-29.		30-39.		40-49.		50-59.		60 and over.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
1947 Census	7,752	25.9	6,093	20.4	4,247	14.1	3,573	12.0	2,859	9.5	3,003	10.1	2,396	8.0
1931 Census (Pacific Islanders at Ocean, Gilbert and Line Islands) ..	6,624	23.4	5,487	19.3	4,041	14.2	4,346	15.3	3,468	12.2	2,192	7.7	2,226	7.9

For comments see Part I Paragraph 35.

TABLE 7b.
SEXES AND AGE GROUPS—POLYNESIANS.

Island.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Males.																Females.																										
				Under	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & Under	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & Over																		
				5.	9.	14.	19.	24.	29.	34.	39.	44.	49.	54.	59.	over.	5.	9.	14.	19.	24.	29.	34.	39.	44.	49.	54.	59.	over.																	
Ocean Island	441	315	126	21	25	8	47	79	40	30	21	22	10	10	2	..	19	18	11	7	25	15	13	8	5	4	1
Butaritari	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..		
Marakei	2	2	1	..	1		
Abaiang	2	2	1	1		
Tarawa	100	58	42	4	4	5	8	13	9	6	3	1	1	3	1	..	5	2	3	4	8	5	9	2	2	..	1	1		
Maiana	1	1	1		
Abemama	17	9	8	2	3	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1		
Aranuka	7	5	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1		
Beru	24	13	11	4	..	2	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	
Tamana	4	1	3	1	1	1	1		
Arorae	5	3	2	..	2	1	..	1	1		
Gilbert Islands	169	97	72	10	9	7	11	15	11	13	5	4	2	3	4	3	8	7	7	6	10	7	12	5	4	1	2	2	1		
Nanumea	730	309	421	41	52	43	29	14	9	11	13	9	18	22	15	33	45	41	46	43	39	25	30	22	19	27	26	12	46		
Nanumanga	524	219	305	34	34	22	33	13	12	11	5	11	9	9	10	16	47	43	24	27	30	37	13	13	14	12	14	14	17		
Niutao	636	252	384	42	43	41	20	8	7	9	9	7	13	11	9	33	43	42	43	36	34	27	31	15	16	26	17	6	48		
Nui	469	216	253	36	35	17	13	19	14	16	9	9	13	11	5	19	38	26	26	23	23	27	13	12	8	14	11	9	23		
Vaitupu	707	356	351	50	46	73	63	21	14	16	7	13	12	14	10	17	43	49	42	40	38	28	19	19	11	16	15	10	21		
Nukufetau	515	242	273	38	48	37	24	21	11	13	8	9	8	8	4	13	38	45	39	27	22	21	17	27	4	7	8	7	11		
Funafuti	519	253	266	32	34	21	27	32	21	13	13	9	11	15	4	21	35	28	40	31	28	19	16	15	13	14	7	9	11		
Nukulaelae	282	129	153	14	18	21	14	7	12	6	12	3	4	8	3	7	15	21	26	14	9	12	7	12	5	12	9	1	10		
Niulakita	21	16	5	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	1		
Ellice Islands	4,403	1,992	2,411	287	310	275	227	142	101	96	77	71	88	98	60	160	304	296	286	243	223	196	147	135	90	128	108	68	187	
Percentage	45.2	54.8	6.5	7.0	6.2	5.2	3.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.4	3.6	7.0	6.7	6.5	5.5	5.1	4.5	3.3	3.1	2.0	2.9	2.5	1.5	4.2		
Canton	12	10	2	1	7	1	1	2		
Hull	1	1	1		
Gardner	3	1	2	1	1	1	
Phoenix Islands	16	12	4	1	7	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	1		
Fanning	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Line Islands	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Ships	32	27	5	4	3	..	11	2	3	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	
Total	5,066	2,446	2,620	319	344	290	289	247	154	151	105	101	103	111	68	164	331	323	304	258	260	218	173	150	99	134	111	70	189		
Percentage	48.3	51.7	6.3	6.9	5.7	5.7	4.8	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.3	3.2	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	3.8			

Combined Table.

	Under 10.		10-19.		20-29.		30-39.		40-49.		50-59.		60 and over.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
1947 Census	1,317	26.1	1,141	22.5	879	17.3	579	11.5	437	8.5	360	7.1	353	7.0
1931 Census (Ellice and Phoenix Islands) ..	1,216	29.9	884	21.7	546	13.4	560	13.8	429	10.5	250	6.1	187	4.6

For comments see Part I Paragraph 35.

TABLE 7c.

SEXES AND AGE GROUPS—EUROPEANS.

Island.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Males.																Females.															
				Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.	Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.						
Ocean Island	138	94	44	7	..	..	1	10	11	18	19	10	11	7	..	..	7	5	1	..	2	6	6	7	5	2	2	1	..		
Little Makin	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butaritari	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marakei	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..		
Abaiang	18	8	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1
Tarawa	52	25	27	2	1	..	..	2	4	6	2	3	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	3	4	7	1	2	2	..	..	3		
Maiana	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	3	4	7	1	2	2	..	2
Abemama	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kuria	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonouti	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteuea	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beru	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Nikunau	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Onotoa	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arorae	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands	100	47	53	2	1	1	..	2	5	7	4	5	7	1	2	10	3	2	..	1	4	6	10	3	7	4	3	..	10						
Ellice Islands .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canton	4	4	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	4	4	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fanning	27	18	9	1	1	4	..	..	1	..	2	4	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..			
Washington	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christmas	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	29	20	9	1	1	4	..	1	..	5	4	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Ships	33	31	2	..	..	..	2	5	6	1	6	3	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	304	196	108	10	2	5	3	17	25	27	32	23	24	13	4	11	12	8	1	1	7	13	17	12	13	7	5	1	11						
Percentage .. ..	....	64.5	35.5	3.3	0.7	1.6	1.0	5.6	8.2	8.9	10.5	7.6	7.9	4.3	1.3	3.6	4.0	2.6	0.3	0.3	2.3	4.3	5.6	4.0	4.3	2.3	1.6	0.3	3.6					

For comments see Part I Paragraph 35.

TABLE 7d.

SEXES AND AGE GROUPS—MONGOLIANS.

Island.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Males.														Females.														
				Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.	Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.			
Ocean Island	112	112	NOT STATED.													
Butaritari	2	2	1	1				
Marakei	2	1	1	1	..	1				
Kuria	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonouti	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteneua	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ellice Islands .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands.. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fanning	21	21	....	..	..	..	..	5	9	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	21	21	....	..	..	..	..	5	9	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ships	2	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	142	140	2	..	..	..	..	5	9	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage.. ..	....	98.6	1.4	..	..	..	..	16.7	30.0	10.0	10.0	6.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	10.0	..	3.3	..	..	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	..

For comments see Part I Paragraph 35.

TABLE 7e.

SEXES AND AGE GROUPS—EUROPEAN-MICRONESIANS.

Island.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Males.																Females.																									
				Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.	Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.																
Ocean Island	11	10	1	1	1	..	2	2	3	1	1	
Little Makin	2	1	1	2	1	2	..	2	1	
Butaritari	33	19	14	3	2	2	1	2	..	1	2	2	..	2	7	2	2	1	..	1
Marakei	6	4	2	1	..	1	1
Abaiang	29	15	14	2	2	1	5	1	..	1	1	2	5	1	2	..	1	1
Tarawa	53	27	26	4	1	1	3	4	4	4	1	2	3	2	6	3	3	2	2	..	2	2
Maiana	15	8	7	2	1	..	1	..	2	2	3	..	1	1	5	5	2	..	3	1	..	1
Abemama	44	24	20	5	3	6	..	2	2	3	..	1	1	1	5	5	2	..	3	1	..	1	
Kuria	4	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	
Nonouti	8	1	7	1	1	
Tabiteuea	10	3	7	1	1	1	1	..	1	5	
Beru	10	2	8	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Nikunau	8	4	4	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	
Onotoa	3	1	2	1	1	
Tamana	3	2	1	1	1	
Arorae	35	17	18	3	3	2	..	2	2	..	1	2	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	1	3	
Gilbert Islands	263	130	133	19	14	14	10	11	15	13	7	6	3	10	3	5	28	18	15	8	10	6	6	9	1	8	6	5	13
Nanumea . ..	1	1	1	
Vaitupu	1	1	1	
Ellice Islands	2	2	2		
Hull	2	1	1	1	1	
Phoenix Islands	2	1	1	1	1	
Fanning	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Line Islands	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ships	2	2	1	..	1	
Total	286	146	140	21	16	14	13	13	16	14	10	7	3	11	3	5	28	19	18	8	10	7	8	9	1	8	6	5	13	
Percentage	51.0	49.0	7.3	5.6	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.6	4.9	3.5	2.4	1.0	3.8	1.0	1.8	9.8	6.6	6.3	2.8	3.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	0.3	2.8	2.1	1.8	4.6		

For comments see Part I Paragraph 35.

TABLE 7f.

SEXES AND AGE GROUPS—EUROPEAN-POLYNESIANS.

Island.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Males.														Females.													
				Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.	Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.		
Ocean Island	2	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarawa	13	9	4	1	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands ..	13	9	4	1	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanumea	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niutao	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nui	13	4	9	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Vaitupu	18	5	13	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	2	1	..	2	..	2	..	1
Nukufetau	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Funafuti	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ellice Islands ..	51	15	36	3	2	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	..	1	4	1	4		
Canton	1	1	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands ..	1	1	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmyra	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Line Islands ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ships	3	3	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	73	29	44	4	2	..	4	5	..	5	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	4	6	4	6	5	3	..	1	4	1	5		
Percentage .. ..	....	39.7	60.3	5.5	2.7	..	5.5	6.8	..	6.8	1.4	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.4	4.1	1.4	5.5	5.5	8.2	5.5	8.2	6.8	4.1	..	1.4	5.5	1.4	6.8	

For comments see Part I Paragraph 35.

TABLE 7g.

SEXES AND AGE GROUPS—MONGOLIAN-MICRONESIANS.

Island.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Males.																Females.																										
				Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.	Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.																	
Ocean Island	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Little Makin	1	1	1	
Butaritari	14	9	5	2	4	..	1	1	1	2	1	1
Marakei	3	1	2	1	1	
Abaing	21	12	9	..	1	2	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	
Tarawa	43	16	27	6	3	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	5	2	2	4	4	5	1	1
Maiana	12	6	6	2	..	3	1	2	3	1	1	
Abemama	5	..	5	1	1	2		
Kuria	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	2		
Nonouti	8	4	4	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	
Tabiteuea	18	10	8	1	2	3	2	1	1	4	2	
Beru	12	5	7	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	
Onotoa	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Arorae	7	2	5	1	1	1	
Gilbert Islands	150	69	81	13	14	10	11	4	4	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	13	7	13	9	6	14	5	3	1	4	5	1	
Ellice Islands	
Canton	4	3	1	2	1	1	
Sydney	1	..	1	
Hull	1	1	1	
Gardner	2	..	2	1	1	
Phoenix Islands	8	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Fanning	1	1	1	
Line Islands	1	1	1	
Ships	1	1	1	
Total	164	78	86	14	15	10	13	6	5	2	2	3	3	1	3	1	13	7	13	10	7	15	5	3	2	4	6	1	
Percentage	47.6	52.4	8.6	9.2	6.1	8.0	3.7	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.8	0.6	8.0	4.2	8.0	6.1	4.2	9.2	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.4	3.7	0.6	

For comments see Part I Paragraph 35.

TABLE 7h.
SEXES AND AGE GROUPS—OTHER RACES.

Island.	Total.	Male.	Males.														Females.													
			Female.																											
			Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.	Under 5.	5- 9.	10- 14.	15- 19.	20- 24.	25- 29.	30- 34.	35- 39.	40- 44.	45- 49.	50- 54.	55- 59.	60 & over.		
Ocean Island	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abaiang	2	2	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarawa	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abemama	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteuea	2	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands ..	6	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nanumea . . .	5	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funafuti . . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ellice Islands ..	7	5	2	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phoenix Islands..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christmas	1	1	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands ..	1	1	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ships	27	27	....	..	..	..	13	9	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	42	36	6	2	..	2	15	9	5	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Percentage	85.7	14.3	4.7	..	..	4.7	35.8	21.5	11.9	..	4.7	..	..	..	2.4	..	..	..	4.7	..	2.4	..	2.4	..	2.4	..	2.4	2.4

For comments see Part I Paragraph 35.

TABLE 8a.

RELIGIONS—MICRONESIANS.

Island	Protestant (L.M.S.)			Roman Catholic (S.H.M.)			Animists		
	1947		1931	1947		1931	1947		1931
	Number	Per cent	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Ocean Island	1,056	78.2	72.1	292	21.6	27.3	3	0.2	0.6
Little Makin	336	34.8	33.6	628	65.1	66.3	1	0.1	0.1
Butaritari	431	24.4	28.4	1,319	74.6	69.4	17	1.0	2.2
Marakei	474	26.5	33.7	1,302	72.9	61.3	10	0.6	5.0
Abaiang	754	27.4	25.3	1,943	70.6	68.8	54	2.0	5.9
Tarawa	1,104	33.3	30.3	2,082	62.7	61.9	134	4.0	7.8
Maiana	646	46.4	43.9	720	51.6	48.1	28	2.0	8.0
Abemama	433	39.2	36.4	668	60.4	60.0	4	0.4	3.6
Kuria	177	57.7	63.0	129	42.0	37.0	1	0.3	....
Aranuka	176	49.0	48.4	174	48.5	50.9	9	2.5	0.7
Nonouti	1,042	52.5	53.3	940	47.4	46.4	2	0.1	0.3
Tabiteuea	1,554	41.4	35.0	2,166	57.8	40.2	29	0.8	24.8
Beru	1,829	84.0	81.7	349	16.0	18.2	1	0.0	0.1
Nikunau	1,224	77.3	81.4	348	22.0	17.8	11	0.7	0.8
Onotoa	1,278	86.2	89.0	204	13.7	10.7	1	0.1	0.3
Tamara	876	100.0	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arorae	1,507	99.9	100.0	1	0.1	....	....	....	....
Gilbert Islands	13,841	51.1	51.7	12,973	47.8	42.1	302	1.1	6.2
Nanumea	6	100	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Niutao	4	100	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nui	8	100	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vaitupu	2	100	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nukufetau	2	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Funafuti	2	100	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ellice Islands	24	100	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canton	34	56.7	....	26	43.3	....	....	....	....
Sydney	290	99.0	....	3	1.0	....	....	....	....
Hull	227	43.1	....	297	56.5	....	2	0.4	....
Gardner	68	91.9	....	6	8.1	....	....	....	....
Phoenix Islands	619	65.0	....	332	34.8	....	2	0.2	....
Fanning	134	68.4	77.4	62	31.6	22.6	....	....	....
Washington	98	62.4		59	37.6		....	....	....
Christmas	41	82	....	8	16	....	1	2	....
Line Islands	273	67.8	77.4	129	32.0	22.6	1	0.2	....
Ships	38	50.0	80.6	38	50.0	19.4	....	....	....
Total	15,851	53.0	53.6	13,764	46.0	40.7	308	1.0	5.7

For comments see Part I paragraph 36.

TABLE 8b.

RELIGIONS—POLYNESIANS.

Island	Protestant (L.M.S.)		Roman Catholic (S.H.M.)		Seventh Day Adventist		Animist	
	1947	1931	1947	1931	1947	1931	1947	1931
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Ocean Island	438	99.3	100		3	0.7	....	....
Butaritari	7	100	100		....	....	....	....
Marakei	2	100	100		....	....	....	....
Abaiang	2	100	100		....	....	....	....
Tarawa	96	96	100	3	3.0		1	1
Maiana	1	100	100	....	....		....	....
Abemama	11	64.7	100	6	35.3		....	....
Aranuka	6	85.7	....	1	14.3		....	....
Beru	24	100	100	....	....		....	....
Tamana	4	100	100	....	....		....	....
Arorae	5	100	100	....	....		....	....
Gilbert Islands	158	93.5	100	10	5.9		1	0.6
Nanumea	709	97.1	100	21	2.9		....	....
Nanumanga	524	100	100	....	....		....	....
Niutao	636	100	100	....	....		....	....
Nui	468	99.8	100	....	....	1	0.2	....
Vaitupu	707	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Nukufetau	515	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Funafuti	513	98.8	100	....	....	6	1.2	....
Nukulaelae	282	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Niulakita	21	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Ellice Islands	4,375	99.4	100	21	0.45	7	0.15	....
Canton	12	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hull	1	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Gardner	3	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phoenix Islands	16	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Fanning	5	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Line Islands	5	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Ships	31	96.0	100	1	3.1	....	....	....
Total	5,023	99.2	90	35	0.7	10	7	0.1
							1	0.0

Details not available

For comments see Part I Paragraph 36.

TABLE 8c.

RELIGIONS—EUROPEANS.

Island	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Baptist	Congregationalist	Methodist	Presbyterian	Christian Scientist	Spiritualist	No Religion	"Object"
Ocean Island ..	16	66	1	1	10	28	2	1	5	8
Little Makin ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butaritari ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marakei ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abaiang ..	12	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarawa ..	10	27	..	..	2	6	..	..	3	4
Maiana ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abemama ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuria ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonouti ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteuea ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beru ..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nikunau ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onotoa ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arorae ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands ..	46	27	1	8	2	9	..	..	3	4
Ellice Islands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canton ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fanning ..	4	11	..	1	4	3	..	..	1	3
Washington ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Christmas ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Line Islands ..	4	11	..	1	4	5	..	..	1	3
Ships ..	6	21	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2
Total ..	75	126	2	10	16	45	2	1	10	17

For comments see Part I Paragraph 36.

TABLE 8d.

RELIGIONS—MONGOLIANS.

Island	Roman Catholic	Canton-Hainan Church	No Religion	Not stated
Ocean Island ..	..	..	..	112
Butaritari ..	1	..	1	..
Marakei ..	2	..	..	..
Kuria ..	..	..	..	1
Nonouti ..	1	..	..	..
Tabiteuea ..	..	..	..	1
Gilbert Islands ..	4	..	1	2
Ellice Islands ..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands ..	..	..	..	..
Fanning ..	..	..	..	21
Line Islands ..	..	..	..	21
Ships ..	..	2	..	..
Total ..	4	2	1	135

TABLE 8e.

RELIGIONS—EUROPEAN-MICRONESIANS.

Island	Protestant (L.M.S.)			Roman Catholic (S.H.M.)			No Religion		
	1947		1931	1947		1931	1947		1931
	Number	Per cent	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Ocean Island	10	90.9		1	9.1		....	....
Little Makin	2	100		....	....		....	....
Butaritari	6	18.2		26	78.8		1	3.0	
Marakei .. .. .	....	....		6	100		....	....
Abaiang	16	55.2	Details not available	12	41.4	Details not available	1	3.4	Details not available
Tarawa	30	56.6		23	43.4		....	....
Maiana	4	26.7		11	73.3		....	....
Abemama	14	31.8		30	68.2		....	....
Kuria	4	100		....	....		....	....
Nonouti	5	62.5		3	37.5		....	....
Tabiteuea	6	60.0		4	40.0		....	....
Beru	6	60.0		4	40.0		....	....
Nikunau	5	62.5		3	37.5		....	....
Onotoa	1	33.3		2	66.7		....	....
Tamana	3	100		....	....		....	....
Arorae	35	100		....	....		....	....
Gilbert Islands	137	52.1	55.6	124	47.1	40.8	2	0.8	3.6
Nanumea	1	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vaitupu	1	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ellice Islands	2	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hull .. .. .	....	....	....	2	100	....	....	....	....
Phoenix Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	2	100	....	....	....	....
Fanning .. .. .	....	....	....	6	100	....	....	....	....
Line Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	6	100	....	....	....	....
Ships	2	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	151	52.8	55.6	133	46.5	40.8	2	0.7	3.6

For comments see Part I Paragraph 36.

TABLE 8f.

RELIGIONS—EUROPEAN-POLYNESIAN.

Island	Protestant (L.M.S.)			Roman Catholic (S.H.M.)
	1947		1931	
	Number	Per cent	Per cent	1931—Per cent
Ocean Island	2	100	....	....
Tarawa	13	100	....	....
Gilbert Islands	13	100	....	....
Nanumea	4	100	....	....
Niutao	4	100	....	....
Nui	13	100	....	....
Vaitupu	18	100	100	....
Nukufetau	7	100	100	....
Funafuti	5	100	66.7	33.3
Ellice Islands	51	100	86.7	13.3
Canton	1	100	....	....
Phoenix Islands	1	100	....	....
Fanning	3	100	....	....
Line Islands	3	100	....	....
Ships	3	100	100	....
Total	73	100	88.2	11.8

For comments see Part I Paragraph 36.

TABLE 8g.

RELIGIONS—MONGOLIAN-MICRONESIAN.

Island	Protestant (L.M.S.)			Roman Catholic (S.H.M.)			No Religion		
	1947		1931	1947		1931	1947		1931
	Number	Per cent	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Ocean Island .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	100	....
Little Makin	1	100	Details not available	....	....	Details not available	....	....	Details not available
Butaritari	2	14.3		12	85.7		....	....
Marakei .. .. .	....	....		3	100		....	....
Abaiang	1	4.8		20	95.2		....	....
Tarawa	4	9.3		39	90.7		....	....
Maiana	3	25.0		9	75.0		....	....
Abemama .. .. .	....	....		5	100		....	....
Kuria	2	100		....	....		....	....
Nonouti .. .. .	....	....		8	100		....	....
Tabiteuea	6	33.3		12	66.7		....	....
Beru	11	91.7	Details not available	1	8.3	Details not available	....	....	Details not available
Onotoa	4	100		....	....		....	....
Arorae	7	100		....	....		....	....
Gilbert Islands	41	27.3	26.8	109	72.7	62.0	....	....	11.2
Ellice Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canton	2	50	....	2	50	....	....	....	....
Sydney	1	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hull .. .. .	....	....	....	1	100	....	....	....	....
Gardner	2	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phoenix Islands	5	62.5	....	3	37.5	....	....	....	....
Fanning .. .. .	....	....	....	1	100	....	....	....	....
Line Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	1	100	....	....	....	....
Ships .. .. .	....	....	....	1	100	....	....	....	....
Total	46	28.1	26.8	114	69.5	62.0	4	2.4	11.2

For comments see Part I Paragraph 36.

TABLE 8h.

RELIGIONS—OTHER RACES.

Island	Protestant (L.M.S.)			Roman Catholic (S.H.M.)			Hindu	Object
	1947		1931	1947		1931		
	Number	Per cent	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent		
Ocean Island	1	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abaiang .. .. .	....	....	....	2	100	....	....	....
Tarawa	1	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abemama .. .. .	....	....	....	1	100	....	....	....
Tabiteuea	2	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Gilbert Islands	3	50	100	3	50	....	....	....
Nanumea	5	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Funafuti	2	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Ellice Islands	7	100	100	....	....	....	....	....
Phoenix Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Christmas	1	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Line Islands	1	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ships	24	98.9	....	1	3.7	100	1	1
Total	36	85.7	85.8	4	9.5	14.2	1	1

For comments see Part I Paragraph 36.

TABLE 9a.

[illegible]

For comments see Part I paragraph 37

TABLE 9b.

NATIONALITY—EUROPEAN.

Island	British									
	U.K. and Colonies	Australia	Eire	New Zealand	American	Belgian	Dutch	French	German	Swiss
Ocean Island .	.. 16	110	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	1
Little Makin	.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Butaritari	.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Marakei ..	.. ....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Abaiang ..	.. 6	4	....	....	....	....	1	7	....	....
Tarawa ..	.. 24	10	3	11	1	1	....	2	....	....
Maiana ..	.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1
Abemama	.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Kuria ..	.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Nonouti ..	.. ....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Tabiteuea	.. ....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Beru ..	.. 3	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Nikunau ..	.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Onotoa ..	.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Arorae ..	.. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gilbert Islands	.. 36	17	6	11	1	1	1	22	1	4
Ellice Islands .	.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canton ..	.. ....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phoenix Islands	.. ....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fanning ..	.. 7	17	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington	.. ....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Christmas	.. ....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Line Islands ..	.. 7	18	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ships ..	.. 15	10	....	6	....	....	....	2	....	....
Total ..	.. 74	156	7	34	1	1	1	24	1	5

For comments see Part I Paragraph 37.

TABLE 9c.

NATIONALITIES—MONGOLIANS.

Island	Chines									
Ocean Island	112
Butaritari	2
Marakei	2
Kuria	1
Nonouti	1
Tabiteuea	1
Gilbert Islands	7
Ellice Islands
Phoenix Islands
Fanning	21
Line Islands	21
Ships	2
Total	142

For comments see Part I Paragraph 37.

TABLE 10a.

BIRTH PLACES—MICRONESIANS.

PLACE OF BIRTH

Island of Residence	Ocean Is.	Little Makin.	Butaritari.	Marakei.	Abaiang.	Tarawa.	Maiana.	Abemama.	Kuria.	Aranuka.	Nonouti.	Tabiteuea.	Beru.	Nikunau.	Onotoa.	Tamana.	Arorae.	Nanumea.	Niutao.	Nui.	Vaitupu.	Nukufetau.	Funafuti.	Canton.	Sydney.	Hull.	Gardner.	Fanning.	Washington.	Christmas.	At Sea.	Caroline Is.	Marshall Is.	Nauru.	New Zealand.	Rotuma.	Fiji.	Samoa.	Hawaii.	Tahiti.	% of persons residing on island of birth.			
Ocean Island :	40	4	10	17	29		8	3			203	136	163	116	279	132	189									1		11	6					2							2			
Little Makin	1	848	55	12	19	4	11	5					3		3		2											1					1									87.9		
Butaritari	2	127	1,408	60	50	40	13	6	4	1	8	13	9	8	9	3	2													1			1	2						1		79.7		
Marakei	5	17	42	1,531	85	45	13	21			6	3	4	4		3	3				2												1								85.7			
Abaiang	23	19	25	146	2,266	105	54	25	2	4	18	11	13	6	6	7	6											13													82.4			
Tarawa	31	21	46	156	306	2,226	146	32	4	2	39	67	63	32	48	14	25												33	4	2	1	1	2	4	1	3	1		7		67.2		
Maiana	2	1	2	14	38	37	1,219	19	19	4	4	9	5	1	5		5																									87.4		
Abemama	5	2	16	30	35	26	71	647	18	17	69	64	23	24	20	2	30	2			2					1				10												58.6		
Kuria			1	2	4	23	20	188	16	7	21	5	5	3	4	1					2																					61.3		
Aranuka	1			5	8	6	9	22	18	258	11	12	6	1			2																									71.9		
Nonouti	34		4	5	10	11	5	24	2	1	1,776	38	23	3	10	8	9	1										8					1	2		3			1		4	89.5		
Tabiteuea	30	5	5	6	15	9	14	19	1	2	52	3,448	44	20	20	7	10											30	7					1	1			3				89.9		
Beru	25	3	3	9	9	15	5	14	3		44	52	1,745	85	45	31	42			1			2	1				33	8			1										80.1		
Nikunau	6		2	1	9	5	1	3			5	8	29	1,474	9	3	19											8														93.1		
Onotoa	18	1	9	2	3	6	1	8		1	7	16	22	11	1,347	7	7											10	1			1	2	1	1								90.8	
Tamana	2					2	1				2	3	9	2	3	833	16																										95.1	
Arorae	12	1	1	4	4	9	2	6	2		10	12	28	10	10	13	1,368				1							4	2	1			5		2								90.7	
Gilbert Islands	197	1,045	1,619	1,983	2,861	2,550	1,588	871	261	306	2,058	3,777	2,031	1,686	1,538	935	1,547	3	2	7		2	3			1		141	33	3	4	12	7	17	1	3	4	5	8	7				
Nanumea	1					1	1					1				1	1																											
Niutao		1											1			2																												
Nui			1																																									
Vaitupu				1		1																												1										
Nukufetau															1																													
Funafuti						1											1																											
Ellice Islands	1	1	1	2		3	1					1	1		1	4	7																	1										
Canton	3					2	1	2			24	1	10	4	6	2	2							1	1				1															21.2
Sydney	3		1		1	1					83	8	33	38	14	30	12								62	1	3	2																26.0
Hull	12		2		2	6	1	3	1		150	16	129	9	32	6	10										2	137		7													33.8	
Gardner			1			1		1			5	5	7	1	11	9	8																											
Phoenix Islands	18		4		3	10	2	6	1		262	30	179	52	63	47	32							1	65	138	28	10													1			
Fanning	1				9	9	4	7			9	70	13	1	37	1	2												27	6														
Washington					1	24					3	125	1	1																1						1								
Christmas													27	18	4	1																												
Line Islands	1				10	33	4	7			12	195	41	20	41	2	2											27	7						1									
Ships		4	3	3	6	8	30				2	3	4		3	2	7												1															
Total	257	1,050	1,631	1,998	2,897	2,633	1,625	892	265	306	2,537	4,142	2,419	1,874	1,925	1,122	1,784	3	2	7		2	3	1	65	140	28	190	46	3	4	13	7	20	1	3	4	6	8	10				
Excess of Residents over total of persons born on islands	1,094	-85	136	-232	-146	687	-231	313	42	53	-553	-393	-240	-291	-142	-246	-276	3	2	1	2		-1	59	228	386	46	6	111	47														

For comments see Part I Paragraph 37

TABLE 106.
BIRTH PLACES—POLYNESIANS.

Island of Residence	PLACE OF BIRTH																																	% of persons residing on island of birth.												
	Ocean Is.	Butaritari.	Marakei.	Abaiang.	Tarawa.	Maiana.	Abemama.	Aranuka.	Nonouti.	Beru.	Nikunau.	Onotoa.	Tamana.	Arorae.	Nanumea.	Nanumanga.	Niutao.	Nui.	Vaitupu.	Nukufetau.	Funafuti.	Nukulaelae.	Niulakita.	Canton.	Sydney.	Hull.	Gardner.	Fanning.	New Guinea.	Caroline Is.	Nauru.	Rotuma.	Fiji.		Wallis Is.	Tonga.	Tokelau Is.	Samoa.	Cook Is.	Hawaii.	Tahiti.					
Ocean Island	22	2	..	1	3	1	..	1	125	17	137	3	86	8	13	1	3	..	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	..	2	4	1					
Butaritari	1	4	1	1		
Marakei	1	1	1	..	1		
Abaiang	1	1		
Tarawa ..	4	10	23	12	10	6	7	1	11	5	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	1		
Maiana	1		
Abemama	1	..	4	4	4	1	1	2		
Aranuka ..	1	2	4		
Beru ..	3	1	5	3	2	3	..	2	3	1	
Tamana ..	2	1	1	
Arorae	3	1	1	
Gilbert Islands ..	10	1	11	..	4	5	..	1	4	5	33	17	14	16	8	1	14	5	1	1	2	..	2	2	2	2	..	1	2	5	1	1	
Nanumea	11	2	2	1	645	10	15	8	3	4	5	1	2	..	1	7	1	2	9	1	88.4					
Nanumanga ..	3	1	1	1	1	11	457	28	8	6	1	1	5	87.2	
Niutao ..	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	587	5	3	9	4	2	1	2	92.3	
Nui ..	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	11	2	9	398	21	4	3	1	2	1	3	84.9	
Vaitupu ..	8	2	1	..	1	1	20	12	35	8	566	10	16	9	3	4	1	10	80.1	
Nukufetau	1	11	1	4	..	6	475	7	3	5	1	1	92.2		
Funafuti ..	7	1	1	30	24	18	9	53	17	322	16	2	1	1	1	2	2	8	4	62.0		
Nukulaelae	1	..	7	..	4	264	1	5	93.6	
Niulakita	1	2	2	14	1	1
Ellice Islands	32	1	..	3	8	..	2	..	1	5	6	1	1	6	740	516	697	428	673	527	367	298	6	4	1	2	25	1	2	..	5	10	34	1	
Canton	5	1	4	..	1	1
Hull	2	1
Gardner	1
Phoenix Islands	5	1	4	..	1	2	..	1	1	1
Fanning	4	1
Line Islands	4	1
Ships ..	1	6	2	4	1	9	3	2	1	1	1	..	1
Total ..	65	3	..	5	22	..	6	..	1	11	6	3	5	11	913	552	852	449	780	539	397	307	10	1	1	7	3	5	29	1	4	2	8	2	1	14	44	2	3	2	
Excess of Residents over total of persons born on island ..	376	4	2	-3	78	1	11	7	-1	13	-6	-3	-1	-6	-183	-28	-216	20	-73	-24	121	-25	11	11	-1	-6	0	0

For comments see Part I paragraph 38

TA
BIRTH PLAC

Island of Residence	America	Australia	Belgium	Egypt	England
Ocean Island	96	..	..	17
Little Makin
Butaritari
Marakei	1	..	..	..
Abaiang	4	..	..	..
Tarawa	3	11	1	9
Maiana
Abemama
Kuria
Nonouti
Tabiteuea	1	..	..
Beru	1	..	3
Nikunau
Onotoa
Arorae	1	..	2
Gilbert Islands	3	19	1	18
Ellice Islands
Canton	1	..	1
Phoenix Islands	1	..	1
Fanning	18	..	1
Washington	1	..	..
Christmas
Line Islands	19	..	1
Ships	9	..	1
Total	3	144	1	48

For comments

T
BIRTH PLAC

Island of Residence	America	Australia	Belgium	Egypt	England
Ocean Island
Butaritari
Marakei
Kuria
Nonouti
Tabiteuea
Gilbert Islands
Ellice Islands
Phoenix Islands
Fanning
Line Islands
Ships

To

For comment

TABLE 10c.
BIRTH PLACES—EUROPEANS.

Island of Residence				Island of birth																				
				America	Australia.	Belgium.	Egypt.	England	Fiji.	France	Germany	G. & E.I.C.	Holland	India	Ireland	New Hebrides	New Zealand	Russia	Scotland	South Africa	Switzerland	Tonga	Wales	Not Stated
Ocean Island	96	17	2	..	1	3	1	12	..	3	..	1	2
Little Makin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butaritari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marakei	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Abaiang	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tarawa	..	..	..	3	11	1	..	9	8	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..
Maiana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Abemama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tabiteuea	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beru	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nikunau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Onotoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arorae	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands	3	19	1	..	18	8	22	1	1	1	3	6	..	11	4	1	1	..
Ellice Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canton	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fanning	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
Washington	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christmas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..
Ships	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	11	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	3	144	1	1	48	8	24	1	4	1	8	10	1	32	3	5	1	5	1	2

For comments see Part I Paragraph 38.

TABLE 10d.
BIRTH PLACES—MONGOLIANS.

Island of Residence.								Place of Birth	
								China	Butaritari
Ocean Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	.
Butaritari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.
Marakei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.
Nonouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.
Tabiteuea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.
Gilbert Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
Ellice Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Phoenix Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Fanning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	.
Line Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	.
Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	1

For comments see Part I Paragraph 38.

TABLE 10e.
BIRTH PLACES—EUROPEAN-MICRONESIANS.

		PLACE OF BIRTH																													
Island of Residence.		Ocean Is.	Little Makin.	Butaritari.	Marakei.	Abaiang.	Tarawa.	Maiana.	Abemama.	Kuria.	Aranuka.	Nonouti.	Tabiteuea.	Beru.	Nikunau.	Onotoa.	Tamana.	Arorae.	Nanumea.	Nui.	Vaitupu.	Hull.	Fanning.	Washington.	Marshall.	Nauru.	Fiji.	Samoa.	Tahiti.	% of persons resident on island of birth.	
Ocean Island	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
Little Makin	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Butaritari	1	28	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.9	
Marakei	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	33.3	
Abaiang	1	..	2	..	17	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	58.6	
Tarawa	4	..	3	28	2	3	4	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	52.8	
Maiana	1	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.0	
Abemama	1	..	..	1	..	27	2	..	4	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	61.4	
Kuria	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	
Nonouti	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	
Tabiteuea	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	40.0	
Beru	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	
Nikunau	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	87.5	
Onotoa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	33.3	
Tamana	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	66.7	
Arorae	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	85.7	
Gilbert Islands	3	1	37	4	22	38	15	34	10	2	13	10	6	9	8	3	32	..	1	..	..	3	..	5	3	3	1	....
Nanumea	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Vaitupu	1	..	..	..	..	....
Ellice Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....
Hull	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Phoenix Islands	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Fanning	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	....
Line Islands	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	....
Ships	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	5	1	40	5	22	41	15	34	13	2	15	11	6	9	11	3	32	..	1	5	1	6	3	3	1	1
Excess of residents over total persons born on island	6	1	-7	1	7	12	0	10	-9	-2	-7	-1	4	-1	-8	0	-3	1	-1	1	2	1	-1

For comments see Part I Paragraph 38.

TABLE 10f.
BIRTH PLACES—EUROPEAN—POLYNESIANS.

Place of Birth																		
Island of Residence	Ocean Is.	Tarawa	Nanumea	Niutao	Nui	Vaitupu	Nukufetau	Funafuti	Nukulaelae	Canton	Fanning	New Guinea	Fiji	Tokelau	Samoa	Per cent of persons resident on island of birth.		
Ocean Island	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Tarawa	1	..	..	3	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	
Gilbert Islands	1	..	..	3	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	
Nanumea	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0		
Niutao	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.0		
Nui	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	84.6		
Vaitupu	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	66.7		
Nukufetau	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	71.4		
Funafuti	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.0		
Ellice Islands	2	5	11	13	6	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	....	
Canton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Phoenix Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Fanning	3	..	..	..	..	....
Line Islands	3	..	..	..	..	....
Ships	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	....
Total	1	1	2	5	14	17	7	12	3	..	3	1	1	1	5	....	
Excess of residents over total of persons born on island.	2	12	2	— 1	— 1	1	0	— 7	— 3	1	0	..	..	..	..	....

For comments see Part I Paragraph 38.

TABLE 10g.
BIRTH PLACES—MONGOLIAN-MICRONESIAN.

Island of Residence.	PLACE OF BIRTH																								% of persons resident on island of birth.
	Ocean Is.	Little Makin.	Butaritari.	Marakei.	Abaiang.	Tarawa.	Maiana.	Abemama.	Kuria.	Nonouti.	Tabiteuea.	Beru.	Nikunau.	Onotoa.	Tamana.	Arorae.	Canton.	Sydney.	Hull.	Gardner.	Fanning.	Australia.	China.		
Ocean Island	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Makin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	
Butaritari	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	57.1	
Marakei	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Abaiang	1	..	1	16	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76.2	
Tarawa	6	2	10	11	5	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.6	
Maiana	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.0	
Abemama	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.0	
Kuria	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Nonouti	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.5	
Tabiteuea	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	61.1	
Beru	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50.0	
Onotoa	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Arorae	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.4	
Gilbert Islands	1	6	21	5	28	17	15	3	1	7	23	10	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	1	1	2	....
Ellice Islands	
Canton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Sydney	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Hull	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Gardner	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Phoenix Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Fanning	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Line Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Ships	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	1	6	24	5	28	17	15	3	1	14	23	10	1	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	....
Excess of residents over total of persons born on island	3	-5	-10	-2	-7	26	-3	2	1	-6	-5	2	-1	-1	-2	2	4	1	1	2	0	..	..	....

TABLE 10h.
BIRTH PLACES—OTHER RACES.

						Place of Birth												
						Ocean Is.	Abaiang	Tarawa	Abemama	Tabiteuea	Nanumea	Funafuti	Christmas	Papua	Solomons	Fiji	Mexico	
Ocean Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Abaiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Tarawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Abemama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteuea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gilbert Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Nanumea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funafuti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ellice Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phoenix Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christmas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Line Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	6	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	..	21	2	9	1
Excess of residents over total of persons born on island	1	2	1	0	1	1	—1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For comments see Part I Paragraph 38.

TABLE 11a.
CONJUGAL STATUS—MICRONESIANS.

	SINGLE												MARRIED												WIDOWED												DIVORCED												
	16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Ocean Island	158	8	118	1	36	..	11	..	6	12	20	188	78	173	67	94	27	35	9	2	..	2	1	2	..	3	2	2	..	2	..	19	3	12	1	7	1	1	..	2	..	
Little Makin	22	27	11	5	1	3	2	..	2	1	5	9	42	60	52	41	36	33	23	19	5	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	7	14	12	1	..	4	5	2	4	1	2	1	5		
Butaritari	63	49	42	20	14	1	4	3	4	3	4	2	6	17	77	113	75	75	70	71	57	40	16	15	..	1	1	2	2	3	7	11	17	19	10	16	4	..	2	17	7	4	7	6	6	2	..		
Marakei	70	52	56	33	12	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	18	69	82	71	89	71	53	62	55	27	13	3	3	7	6	6	13	31	17	32	..	5	3	9	5	14	4	6	8	1	5			
Abaiang	126	64	78	30	34	6	7	1	4	1	2	2	18	44	130	167	124	129	109	103	97	93	58	34	6	6	4	8	14	14	26	25	33	3	5	5	11	2	9	6	7	8	13	3	3		
Tarawa	92	66	79	41	21	10	11	8	6	6	6	10	17	72	158	192	205	195	172	136	149	122	60	40	..	2	9	6	17	16	20	17	55	24	68	2	9	12	18	12	12	6	6	7	11	5	5		
Maiana	34	24	19	14	7	7	..	3	1	4	3	1	5	19	47	64	58	69	70	57	74	53	25	15	..	2	3	1	10	4	6	13	20	17	28	..	7	9	11	4	7	..	5	3	3	1	2		
Abemama	47	30	22	18	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	3	7	14	52	60	46	62	39	32	42	34	24	13	1	3	2	2	5	17	7	19	..	2	2	6	4	9	1	8	2	6	2	2			
Kuria	12	6	6	8	5	15	12	10	14	13	10	6	11	10	5	1	2	..	4	2	4	..	6	..	2	1	2	1		
Aranuka	14	11	9	15	1	3	2	6	13	18	14	9	10	14	11	9	7	3	1	1	2	..	1	2	5	2	11	..	1	1	3	1			
Nonouti	29	29	15	18	7	4	6	5	4	7	3	10	6	35	59	103	90	110	70	64	82	96	88	56	..	2	..	8	3	5	2	15	6	25	18	66	..	3	2	7	2	5	5	3	1	1	5		
Tabiteuea	73	89	23	27	2	19	1	..	2	9	4	22	11	50	96	168	144	187	151	149	174	199	161	99	..	2	14	2	21	6	16	16	61	56	124	..	5	5	26	4	20	6	11	7	11	5	4		
Beru	107	85	58	45	5	3	..	6	..	7	1	2	5	35	73	109	69	89	80	88	87	98	60	26	8	7	4	10	7	22	10	44	20	56	..	3	6	23	5	11	5	10	1	6	1	1	
Nikunau	42	25	8	6	2	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	22	40	73	65	93	66	67	48	47	62	28	1	..	13	3	31	10	30	35	57	..	5	3	13	6	15	7	9	8	4	2	4		
Onotoa	23	30	5	10	1	12	2	11	1	4	20	35	73	35	86	47	65	75	66	56	38	1	1	6	1	19	5	32	17	57	..	1	2	19	2	22	3	14	1	5	3	3		
Tamana	17	36	6	21	3	10	..	4	1	4	..	1	..	7	21	39	33	29	15	26	23	21	25	15	4	..	17	3	17	9	18	8	27	1	3	1	12	4	12	1	5	2	4	1	3		
Arorae	57	56	20	51	7	10	4	6	2	6	1	2	..	9	27	72	52	71	55	48	40	36	59	39	5	2	11	..	16	3	21	23	58	1	21	4	22	6	3	1	1	3	2		
Gilbert Islands	828	679	457	362	121	100	43	55	33	54	29	61	92	382	954	1,405	1,143	1,348	1,074	1,016	1,050	999	743	442	..	5	15	66	34	133	67	203	144	415	293	670	11	49	60	199	65	168	59	98	56	84	31	39	
Nanumea	1	1	1	
Niutao	2	..	1	
Nui	1	..	1	1	1	1	
Vaitupu	2	
Nukufetau	1	1	
Funafuti	1	
Ellice Islands	2	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
Canton	6	..	10	2	..	24	1	7	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	
Sydney	6	13	1	11	..	2	..	1	1	3	5	7	10	6	13	10	16	17	11	6	6	1	1	5	..	4	1	2	..	1	2	
Hull	11	10	2	6	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	12	24	27	13	22	11	14	21	20	16	9	..	3	..	7	..	4	1	2	3	4	8	16	..	3	1	1	1	4	2	..	1	6	1	1	
Gardner	1	1	3	1	2	3	6	7	6	1	..	2	3	3	1
Phoenix Islands	24	24	16	18	1	3	..	1	1	1	1	2	5	17	57	41	32	42	30	31	39	33																											

TABLE 11b.

CONJUGAL STATUS—POLYNESIANS.

Island.	SINGLE.												MARRIED												WIDOWED												DIVORCED													
	16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Ocean Island .	..	44	3	54	2	7	..	3	..	1	2	2	60	37	42	21	26	8	10	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	1		
Butaritari	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Marakei	1	..	1		
Abaiang	2		
Tarawa	..	7	1	10	2	2	12	9	8	10	2	2	3	1	1	
Maiana	1	1	1		
Abemama	..	1	2	3	1		
Aranuka	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	1	
Beru	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	..	1	1	
Tamana	1	1	1	1	1	
Arorae	1	1	
Gilbert Islands	..	10	3	12	3	2	14	12	17	16	6	4	6	2	3	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Nanumea	..	23	27	13	36	2	10	1	2	2	2	..	6	..	4	10	23	19	34	24	33	31	25	25	8	2	1	6	2	8	3	8	8	31	3	2	2	..	3	1	3	..	1	
Nanumanga	..	23	21	6	37	1	5	3	5	1	1	19	27	15	13	13	20	17	13	14	6	2	..	4	2	5	1	9	1	10	1	..	4	2	1	1	1	..	1	
Niutao	..	18	28	8	24	2	9	1	4	..	3	1	7	33	16	31	16	30	16	14	27	21	4	..	6	2	4	4	6	5	24	1	4	1	..	
Nui	..	11	13	17	19	3	4	1	3	1	4	1	2	..	3	16	28	19	17	19	13	12	10	12	6	1	..	1	5	1	5	6	14	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	
Vaitupu	..	51	25	16	22	1	5	1	..	1	1	..	9	18	40	21	28	23	20	21	17	13	7	2	1	3	1	3	2	8	3	13	1	2	..	2	..	4	..	1		
Nukufetau	..	16	14	14	12	..	9	1	1	2	2	6	18	30	19	24	15	8	12	7	7	5	1	9	..	3	..	7	5	4	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	1		
Funafuti	..	23	24	35	15	10	7	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	3	16	27	16	22	17	19	18	10	15	3	1	4	..	2	..	4	..	3	4	7	1	1	..	1	3	1	2	..	1	
Nukulaelae	..	10	10	9	6	3	3	..	3	1	1	..	1	10	15	14	14	6	9	11	9	3	1	1	1	..	4	..	1	3	8	1	..	1	1	
Niulakita	..	4	..	4	2	3	..	2	1	1	1	1		
Ellice Islands	..	179	162	122	171	22	52	9	13	4	16	5	13	2	30	117	223	141	184	134	152	138	106	117	57	1	15	4	31	8	36	11	47	35	111	3	10	6	15	8	17	5	7	3	6	
Canton	7	1	2	1	
Hull	1	
Gardner	1	1
Phoenix Islands	7	1	2	1	..	1	1	1
Fanning	1	2	1
Line Islands	1	2	1
Ships	4	1	2	..	5	5	3	4	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	3	
Total	..	237	169	197	176	34	52	12	13	5	16	5	13	4	35	194	274	206	224	172	165	156	109	121	58	4	17	4	31	11	38	12	48	35	111	6	11	12	16	9	17	6	8	3	7	
Percentage	..	7.8	5.5	6.4	5.8	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	6.4	9.0	6.8	7.3	5.6	5.4	5.1	3.6	4.0	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.1	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	
		30.4												56.3												10.2												3.1												

For comments see Part I Paragraph 39.

TABLE 11c.

CONJUGAL STATUS—EUROPEANS.

Island	SINGLE												MARRIED												DIVORCED											
	16-19			20-29			30-39			40-49			50-59			60 & Over			16-19			20-29			30-39			40-49			50-59			60 & Over		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				

TABLE 11c.
CONJUGAL STATUS—EUROPEANS.

Island	SINGLE												MARRIED												DIVORCED			
	16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		30-39	50-59		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.		
Ocean Island	1		16	1	12	1	3									5	7	22	12	18	7	7	3			3		
Little Makin										1																		
Butaritari											1																	
Marakei								2			1	1																
Abaiang						3	1	1			4	3				1	1		1	1								
Tarawa			1	2	3	1	4		2				2			4	4	7	4	6	2	1	2				1	
Maiana							1	1					1															
Abemama						1							1															
Kuria													1															
Nonouti							1							1														
Tabiteuea							1	1	2																			
Beru									1		1	1	1											1	1			
Nikunau								1																				
Onotoa								1																				
Arorae																1	1											
Gilbert Islands	1	2	4	3	9	5	8	1	1	9	9			5	6	8	4	7	3	1	2	1	1		1		1	
Ellice Islands																												
Canton			1													1		2										
Phoenix Islands			1													1		2										
Fanning			1													1	2	3	8	2	1							
Washington							1																					
Christmas																					1							
Line Islands			1			1										1	2	3	8	2	2							
Ships	2		8		5		2									3	1	2		3		5		1	1			
Total	3	1	28	5	20	10	11	8	1	1	9	9			14	15	36	19	36	12	15	5	2	2	3	1		
Percentage	1.1	0.4	10.5	1.9	7.5	3.8	4.1	3.0	0.4	0.4	3.4	3.4			5.3	5.6	13.5	7.1	13.5	4.5	5.6	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.4		
	39.9												58.6												1.5			

For comments see Part I Paragraph 39.

TABLE 11d.

CONJUGAL STATUS—MONGOLIANS.

Island	SINGLE												MARRIED												DIVORCED			
	16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		30-39		50-59	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ocean Island	NOT STATED																											
Butaritari	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Marakei	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kuria	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nonouti	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteuea	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Ellice Islands
Phoenix Islands..
Fanning	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ships	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	17.2	..	6.9	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	31.0	3.5	13.8	..	6.9	..	6.9	..	10.3	..	..	..	..	..
	27.6														72.4													

For comments see Part I Paragraph 39.

TABLE 11e.

CONJUGAL STATUS—EUROPEAN-MICRONESIANS.

	SINGLE										MARRIED										WIDOWED										DIVORCED							
	16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49	60 & Over	20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		16-19	30-39	40-49	50-59		60 & Over		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.								
Ocean Island ..	2		1						1		3		1																									
Little Makin ..															1									1														
Butaritari ..	1		1						3	1	3	1	2		2	1																						
Marakei ..								1	1	1	1				2																							
Abaiang ..	5	1	1		1					2	1	1		1	2	1								2		1												
Tarawa ..	3	2	3	2					5	2	4	2	5	2						1	1			2		2												
Maiana ..	1								2	1	2				1												1											
Abemama ..			1	2					3	2	3		1	2	1	1	1										1											
Kuria ..									1	1	1	1																										
Nonouti ..													3		1		1	1												1								
Tabiteuea ..									1	1		1			1			1							4													
Beru ..		1										1			1										1													
Nikunau ..											2					1									1													
Onotoa ..									1								1																					
Tamana ..							1						1																	1								
Arorae ..		1	1						3		1	2			2		1	2					1		1		1											
Gilbert Islands	10	5	7	4	1		1	1	19	12	18	12	9	6	11	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	9		3		1	1								
Nanumea ..												1																										
Vaitupu ..												1																										
Ellice Islands ..											2																											
Hull ..															1																							
Phoenix Islands															1																							
Fanning ..										1	1																											
Line Islands ..										1	1																											
Ships ..	1		1																																			
Total ..	13	5	9	4	1		1	1	20	13	22	14	10	6	12	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	9		3		1	1								
Percentage ..	7.7	3.0	5.4	2.4	0.6		0.6	0.6	11.8	7.7	13.0	8.3	6.0	3.6	7.1	4.2	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.4	0.6	5.4		1.8		0.6	0.6								
	20.3								65.9								10.8								3.0													

For comments see Part I Paragraph 39

TABLE 11f.

CONJUGAL STATUS—EUROPEAN-POLYNESIANS.

	SINGLE								MARRIED								WIDOWED								DIVORCED							
	16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49	60 & Over	20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		16-19	30-39	40-49	50-59		60 & Over		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.		
Ocean Island	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarawa	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gilbert Islands	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Niutao	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nui	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaitupu	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nukufetau	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Funafuti	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellice Islands .	..	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	5	1	1	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Canton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fanning	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ships	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	4	4	4	..	2	..	..	1	5	6	6	2	1	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	..
Percentage	5.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	..	3.6	..	..	1.8	9.1	10.9	10.9	3.6	1.8	3.6	5.5	5.5	3.6	..	..	..	3.6	..	5.5	1.8	..	1.8	..	..
	31.0								56.3								9.1								3.6							

For comments see Part I Paragraph 39.

TABLE 11g.

CONJUGAL STATUS—MONGOLIAN-MICRONESIANS.

Island	SINGLE								MARRIED								WIDOWED								DIVORCED									
	16-19		20-29		30-39		16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		20-29		30-39		40-49	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Ocean Island	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Kakin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butaritari	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marakei	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abaiang	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarawa	1	7	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maiana	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abemama	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nonouti	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteuea	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beru	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onotoa	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arorae	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands	9	9	3	6	..	..	5	12	4	8	5	5	3	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Ellice Islands		
Canton	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sydney	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hull	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardner	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fanning	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ships	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	9	4	6	..	1	6	14	4	8	6	6	4	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage	12.2	10.0	4.4	6.7	..	1.1	6.7	15.6	4.4	8.9	6.7	6.7	4.4	6.7	1.1	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	1.1	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33.3								62.3								1.1								3.3									

For comments see Part I Paragraph 39.

TABLE 11h.

CONJUGAL STATUS—OTHER RACES.

Island	SINGLE								MARRIED								WIDOWED								DIVORCED								
	16-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 & Over		20-29		30-39		40-49								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Ocean Island	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abaiang	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarawa							
Abemama	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteuea	1	..	..	..	1	..	..					
Gilbert Islands	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..					
Nanumea	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funafuti	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellice Islands	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Phoenix Islands							
Christmas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ships	12	..	1	..	8	..	1	2	1	1	1						
Total	2	..	12	..	1	..	10	2	2	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	1
Percentage	5.0	..	30.0	..	2.5	..	25.0	5.0	5.0	2.5	..	2.5	..	5.0	5.0	2.5	..	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	37.5								40.0								17.5								5.0								

For comments see Part I Paragraph 39.

TABLE 12a.

OCCUPATIONS—MICRONESIANS (PERSONS OVER 16 ONLY).

Island		MALES																				FEMALES															
		Primary Production		Secondary Production			Transport and Communications				Trade & Commerce		Public Administration and Professions							Primary Production	Public Administration and Professions																
		Copra Cutter.	Overseer.	General Labourer.	Carpenter.	Mechanic.	Printer.	Wireless Operator.	Launchman.	Boatswain.	Seaman.	Greaser.	Ship's Cook.	Ship's Steward.	Storekeeper.	Store Assistant.	Assistant Administrative Officer.	Native Magistrate.	Clerk / Scribe.	Kaure.	Police Colony and Island.	Warder, Colony and Island.	Assistant Medical Practitioner.	Dresser.	School Teacher.	Mission Pastor.	Domestic Servant.	Scholar (over 16).	Prisoner.	†	Wardress, Colony and Island.	Hospital Nurse.	School Teacher.	Mission Worker.	Domestic Servant.	Scholar (over 16).	Prisoner.
Ocean Island	3		844†	2†	2†			†						†				4†	17	1		1†	2	1	5†			185		6		1	24				
Little Makin	190		2	1										1		1	1	12	5	1			9	1			238			1							
Butaritari	423		9	3										3		1	1	21	13	1		1	19	1			470	1		2							
Marakei	397			1														22	20			1	24	3	1	6	505	1		2				8			
Abaiang	680		6	2					2					1		1	1	18	15	2		2	39	9	2	63	757	1	1	2	3	1	19	4			
Tarawa	706		96	23	5		9	13						10	1	1	21	31	43	2	4	12	33	5	27	22	1,067	1	12	7	1	10					
Maiana	307													1	4		1	2	18	17	2		1	21	5		8	414	1		9	2					
Abemama	228		1	2			1							1	4		1	2	12	6			1	17	1	1	18	325	1		9		2				
Kuria	65																1	1	3	3			1	1			87										
Aranuka	74													1			1	1	3	3			2	1			110	1			1						
Nonouti	404			2													1	1	26	23	1		2	16	5		667	1		2	4						
Tabiteuea	795		5	4										2		1	2	28	33	2	1	2	39	8		9	1,275	2		6	3		7				
Beru	403			1		4										1	2	13	16	1	1	15	7		128		642	1	1	5	2		113				
Nikunau	345													1	2		1	3	18	15			2	15	8		540	1		7	3						
Onotoa	257													1			1	1	16	14	1		1	10	6		566	1			5						
Tamana	140								1								1	1	12	10	1		1	2	3		325	1		1	1						
Arorae	314																1	2	5	6			1	4	1	20	553			1		1					
Gilbert Islands	5,728		119	39	5	4	10	13		3				5	27	1	16	43	258	242	14	5	28	263	68	32	238	36	8,541	14	14	54	25	14	147	4	
Nanumea	1																										2										
Niutao																											4										
Nui	3																										5										
Vaitupu																											2										
Nukufetau	1																										1										
Funafuti				1																																	
Ellice Islands	5				1																							14									
Canton			26	2			1	1										3								22		1	2								
Sydney	39			2					1							1	1	5	6			1	1	1	1			101		1		1					
Hull	94						1											5	3	1	1	3	2	1			165				1						
Gardener	1		15				1							1			1	1	2					1			17										
Phoenix Islands	134		41	4			3	1		1				1		1	5	11	11	1	1	4	3	3	22		1	285		1		2					
Fanning	91	1		1	1													1							2			40					2				
Washington	103													1														23									
Christmas	40	1	3		2			1						1											2												
Line Islands	234	2	3	1	3			1						2				1							4			63					2				
Ships	3		25					1	34	7	3	2						1																			
Total	5,870	237	2	1,032	46	11	4	13	15	1	38	7	3	2	5	30	1	17	54	269	270	16	6	33	268	72	63	238	37	9,088	14	21	54	28	40	147	4
		67.7%																				96.7%															

* Men, mostly peasant proprietors engaged in fishing and food gathering and cutting copra for sale to the Island Co-operative Society.

† Women engaged in household duties, assisting in copra producing and making native handicrafts.

‡ British Phosphate Commissioners employ 834 recruited labourers. These are all shown under "General Labourers"; they are employed in the following approximate numbers in the various branches of the industry:—84 shipping and marine including 10 launch drivers; 236 on mining; 170 on building and construction including 50 carpenters; 148 on electrical and mechanical engineering; 196 on miscellaneous duties including 40 domestic servants, 6 clerks, 20 storemen; 2 telephone operators and 4 hospital orderlies.

For comments see Part I Paragraph 40.

TABLE 12b.
OCCUPATIONS—POLYNESIANS (PERSONS OVER 16 ONLY).

MALES																											FEMALES									
Island	Primary Production		Secondary Production		Transport and Communications						Trade and Commerce		Public Administration and Professions										Primary Production.	Public Administration and Professions												
	Copra Cutter.	General Labourer.	Carpenter.	Mechanic.	Wireless Operator.	Launchman.	Boatswain.	Seaman.	Greaser.	Ship's Cook.	Ship's Steward.	Storekeeper.	Store Assistant.	Assistant Administrative Officer.	Native Magistrate.	Clerk / Scribe.	Kaupule.	Police, Colony and Island.	Warder, Colony and Island.	Assistant Medical Practitioner.	Dresser.	School Teacher.	Mission Pastor.	Domestic Servant.	Scholar (over 16).	†	Wardress, Colony and Island.	Hospital Nurse.	School Teacher.	Mission Teacher.	Domestic Servant.	Scholar (over 16).				
Ocean Island	241†	†	†	1	†							†				1		17			†			†		71		5			4					
Butaritari	1				1															1						3										
Marakei	1																					1				...										
Abaiang	1							1																		...										
Tarawa	12	5	4		5	1										7		5		1	2			2		26		1	1		3					
Maiana	1																									...										
Abemama	1																					2			1	4			1							
Aranuka	4																				1					1										
Beru					1																	3	1		2	3			1			1				
Tamana																				1						2										
Arorae																							1			...				1						
Gilbert Islands	21	5	4		7	1		1								7		5		3	3	6	2	2	3	39		1	3	1	3	1				
Nanumea	134				1							1	2		1	1	9	6	1		2		4			266	1									
Nanumanga	84														1	1	6	4	1		2	1	2		8	178	1		1							
Niutao	98				1							1			1	1	6	7			1	1	2			241										
Nui	102				1										1	1	5	5	1		1	3	3			151	1									
Vaitupu	98	7			1							1	1		1	1	5	4			1	3	3	35	205											
Nukufetau	91	2										1				1	3	5		1	1	2	3			138		1								
Funafuti	101	13	2	3	4							1	3	1	2	5	5	6	1	1	3	1	3	1		153	1	1		1	1					
Nukulaelae	55											1			1	1	3	2	1		1	2	3			83										
Niulakita	15																						1			4										
Ellice Islands	763	15	22	2	3	8						6	6	1	8	12	42	39	5	2	12	13	24	1	43	1,419	4	2	1	1	1					
Canton				1	4	1	1											2								2										
Hull															1											...										
Gardener																					1					1										
Phoenix Islands			1	4	1	1									1			2			1					3										
Fanning	2	1																								2										
Line Islands	2	1																								2										
Ships	1		1		2		1	14	4	1	1					2										4										
Total	787	15	269	8	7	19	2	1	15	4	1	1	6	6	1	9	22	42	63	5	5	16	19	26	3	46	1,538	4	8	4	2	8	1			
55.7%																			98.3%																	

* Men, mostly peasant proprietors engaged in fishing and food gathering and cutting copra for sale for to the Island Co-operative Society.

† Women engaged in household duties, assisting in copra production and making native handicrafts.

‡ British Phosphate Commissioners employ 241 recruited labourers. These are all shown under "General Labourers"; they are employed in the following approximate numbers in the various branches of the industry:—24 on shipping and marine work including 4 launch drivers; 68 on mining; 49 on building and construction including 5 carpenters; 42 on electrical and mechanical engineering; 58 on miscellaneous duties including 10 domestic servants, 1 clerk, 4 storemen, 1 telephone operator, 4 hospital orderlies.

For comments see Part I Paragraph 40.

TABLE 12c.

OCCUPATIONS—EUROPEANS.

A. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

Administrative Officer	14	Tarawa 8; Ocean, Arorae, Canton and Fanning 1 each; 2 on board ship.
Administrative Officer and Plantation Manager	1	Christmas
Auditor	1	Tarawa
Civil Engineer	1	Tarawa
Government Storekeeper.. .. .	1	Tarawa
Government Trade Scheme Manager	1	Tarawa
Government Trade Scheme, Assistant	1	Tarawa
Medical Officer	1	Tarawa
Pharmacist	1	Tarawa
Police Officer	1	Ocean Island
Treasury Officer	3	Tarawa
Wireless Officer	3	Tarawa
Hospital Sister	1	Tarawa
Stenographer-Typist	2	Tarawa
Domestic Duties	16	Tarawa 13; Ocean 2; Arorae 1

B. BRITISH PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONERS—OCEAN ISLAND.

Manager	1
Accountant	1
Analyst	1
Blacksmith	1
Boilermaker	2
Butcher	1
Carpenter	5
Civil Engineer	3
Clerk	11
Electrician	5
Electric Welder	1
Fitter	8
Harbour Master	2
Labour Inspector	2
Mechanical draughtsman	2
Mechanical Engineer	12
Medical Officer	1
Miner	3
Overseer	5
Painter	1
Pharmacist	1
Platelayer	1
Platelayer	1
Plumber	2
Storekeeper-Assistant	7
Stevedore	2
Steward	1
Surveyor	2
Hospital Sister	2
Domestic Duties	29

C. CABLE AND WIRELESS LTD.—FANNING ISLAND.

Manager	1
Clerk	1
Mechanical Engineer	2
Medical Officer	1
Telegraph Engineer	5
Domestic Duties	6

D. MISSIONS.

Roman Catholic.—	
Bishop	1 Tabiteuea
Father	16 Ocean, Little Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Tarawa, Maiana, Kuria, Nonouti, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa and on board ship, 1 each; Abaiang and Abemama 2 each.
Brother	4 Abaiang 3; on board ship 1.
Sister	27 Tarawa 8; Abaiang 7; Marakei and Tabiteuea 3 each; Maiana, Nonouti and Beru, 2 each.
Protestant—	
Minister	3 Abaiang 2, Beru 1.
Teacher	3 Beru 2, Abaiang 1.
Domestic Duties	1 Abaiang.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

Plantation Manager	2	Fanning and Washington, 1 each.
Vacuum Oil Depot Manager	1	Canton
Aircraft Engineer	2	Canton

F. SHIPS.

Master	5
Deck Officer	10
Engineer	9
Purser	2
Wireless Officer	1

TABLE 12*d*.

OCCUPATIONS—MONGOLIANS (PERSONS OVER 16 ONLY).

A. BRITISH PHOSPHATE COMMISSIONERS—OCEAN ISLAND.

Blacksmith	6
Boilermaker	8
Carpenter	42
Concreter	6
Coppersmith	1
Domestic Servant	2
Electrician	2
Fitter	12
Interpreter	1
Labourer	16
Moulder	1
Painter	1
Plumber	12
Turner	2

B. CABLE AND WIRELESS LTD.—FANNING ISLAND.

Carpenter	2
Clerk	2
Domestic Servant	5
Fisherman	2
Fitter	2
Gardener	1
Labourer	5
Laundryman	2

C. MISCELLANEOUS.

Storekeeper	3	Butaritari 2; Tabiteuea 1.
Retired Storekeeper	2	Marakei and Kuria 1 each.
Domestic Duties	1	Nonouti.
Domestic Servants	2	On board ship.

TABLE 12e.

OCCUPATIONS—EUROPEAN-MICRONESIANS (PERSONS OVER 16 ONLY).

Island	Males																	Females					
	Primary Production.	Secondary Production	Transport and Communications				Trade and Commerce		Public Administration and Professions.							Public Administration and Professions.							
	Overseer.	Labourer.	Carpenter.	Mechanic.	Wireless Operator.	Wireless Messenger.	Launchman.	Greaser.	Supercargo.	Storekeeper.	Store Assistant.	Clerk/Scribe.	Police, Island	Warder, Colony.	Dresser.	School Teacher.	Assistant Labour Inspector.	Scholar (over 16).	†	Hospital Nurse.	School Teacher.	Mission Worker.	Scholar (over 16).
Ocean Island ..	1	2			1	1	1				1						1						
Little Makin.	1																		1				
Butaritari ..	10		1													1			3				
Marakei ..	2									1	1								2				
Abaiang ..	3															1		4	8				
Tarawa ..	3	1	2	3	3				1	1	2	2		1	1				13	2			
Maiana ..	5																		3				
Abemama ..	6		3				1												8				
Kuria ..	1									1									2				
Nonouti ..	1																		6		1		
Tabiteuea ..	1									1									6			1	
Beru ..	1																		2				1
Nikunau ..	2																		2				
Tamana ..	1												1						1				
Arorae ..	8											1							7				
Gilbert Islands.	45	1	6	3	3		1		1	4	3	3	1	1	1	2		4	64	2	1	1	1
Nanumea ..																			1				
Vaitupu ..																			1				
Ellice Islands																			2				
Hull ..	1																						
Phoenix Islands	1																						
Fanning ..		1																	1				
Line Islands		1																	1				
Ships ..								1	1														
Total ..	47	2	2	6	3	4	1	2	1	2	4	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	67	2	1	1
49%																	93.1%						

* Men, mostly peasant proprietors engaged in fishing and food gathering and cutting copra for sale to the Island Co-operative Society.

† Women, engaged in household duties, assisting in copra production and making native handicrafts.

For comments see Part I Paragraph 40.

TABLE 12f.

OCCUPATIONS—EUROPEANS—POLYNESIAN (PERSONS OVER 16 ONLY).

Island	Males														Females			
	Primary Production		Secondary Production.		Transport and Communications				Public Administration and Professions						Public Administration and Professions			
	*	Plantation Manager	Carpenter	Wireless Operator	Engineer Officer	Boatswain	Clerk	Kaupule	Police, Colony	Assistant Medical Practitioner	Mission Pastor	Domestic Servant	†	Hospital Nurse	Mission Worker	Domestic Servant		
Ocean Island	2	..	..	..
Tarawa	2	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	1		
Gilbert Islands	2	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	1		
Nanumea	1	..	..	..
Niutao	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nui	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..		
Vaitupu	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..		
Nukufetau	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Funafuti	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Ellice Islands	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	23	..	2	..		
Canton	1	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	1	..	..	..	..
Fanning	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Line Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Ships	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	28	2	2	1		
		40%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.9%	..	..	..

* Men, mostly peasant proprietors engaged in fishing and food gathering and cutting copra for sale to the Island Co-operative Society.

† Women, engaged on household duties, assisting in copra production and making native handicrafts.

For comments see Part I Paragraph 40.

TABLE 12g.

OCCUPATIONS—MONGOLIAN-MICRONESIANS (PERSONS OVER 16 ONLY).

		Males												Females				
		Primary Production		Secondary Production.		Transport and Communications			Trade and Commerce		Public Administration and Professions			Primary Production	Public Administration and Professions			
Island	*	Copra Cutter	General Labourer	Mechanic	Wireless Operator	Launchman	Seaman	Storekeeper	Store Assistant	Interpreter	School Teacher	Domestic Servant	Scholar (over 16)	†	Hospital Nurse	School Teacher	Domestic Servant	Scholar (over 16)
Ocean Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Little Makin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butaritari	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Marakei	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Abaiang	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Tarawa	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	2	..
Maiana	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Abemama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Nonouti	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteuea	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Beru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2
Onotoa	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Arorae	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Gilbert Islands	..	17	..	1	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	37	2	2	4
Ellice Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canton	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hull	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..
Fanning	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ships	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	42	2	2	4
52.9%		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.8%	..	..	..	..

* Men, mostly peasant proprietors engaged in fishing and food gathering and cutting copra for sale to the Island Co-operative Society.

† Women, engaged in household duties, assisting in copra production and making native handicrafts.

For comments see Part I Paragraph 40.

TABLE 12h.
OCCUPATIONS—OTHER RACES (PERSONS OVER 16 ONLY).

Island	Males										Females	
	Primary Production		Secondary Production		Transport and Communications						Domestic Servant	†
	*	Mechanic	Deck Officer	Engineer Officer	Boat-swain	Seaman	Greaser	Ship's Cook	Ship's Steward			
Ocean Island	1
Abaiang	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarawa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abemama	1
Tabiteuea	2
Gilbert Islands	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nanumea	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Funafuti	1	1
Ellice Islands	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Phoenix Islands
Christmas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ships	2	2	1	9	4	3	6
Total	5	1	2	2	1	9	4	3	6
	14.7%		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%

* Men, engaged in fishing and food gathering and cutting copra for sale to Island Co-operative Societies.

† Women, engaged in household duties, assisting in copra production and making native handicrafts.

For comments see Part I Paragraph 40.

TABLE 13a.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (CHILDREN AGES 6-16)—MICRONESIANS.

Island	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance
Ocean Island	58	6	90.6	70	2	97.2	128	8	94.1
Little Makin	136	29	82.4	107	26	80.6	243	55	81.6
Butaritari	184	48	79.3	196	45	81.3	380	93	80.3
Marakei	212	29	88.0	221	19	92.1	433	48	90.0
Abaiang	332	25	93.0	292	23	92.7	624	48	92.9
Tarawa	282	54	83.9	278	55	83.5	560	109	83.7
Maiana	176	18	90.7	145	27	84.3	321	45	87.7
Abemama	168	....	100	128	3	97.7	296	3	99.0
Kuria	43	4	91.5	34	2	94.5	77	6	92.8
Aranuka	48	2	96.0	52	....	100	100	2	98.0
Nonouti	223	16	93.3	225	14	94.1	448	30	93.7
Tabiteuea	429	45	90.5	445	61	87.9	874	106	89.4
Beru	243	36	87.1	228	35	86.7	471	71	86.9
Nikunau	194	20	90.7	161	27	85.5	355	47	88.3
Onotoa	163	14	92.1	170	13	92.9	333	27	92.5
Tamana	108	7	93.9	102	14	87.9	210	21	90.9
Arorae	211	....	100	177	1	99.5	388	1	99.7
Gilbert Islands	3,152	347	90.0	2,961	365	89.0	6,113	712	89.6
Nanumea	2	....	100	.. 1	1	....	2	1	66.7
Funafuti .. .. .	....	....	....	.... 1	....	100	1	....	100
Ellice Islands	2	....	100	1	1	50	3	1	75.0
Sydney	36	1	97.3	36	....	100	72	1	98.6
Hull	53	10	84.1	49	13	78.9	102	23	81.6
Gardner	8	....	100	5	....	100	13	....	100
Phoenix Islands	97	11	89.2	90	13	87.4	187	24	88.6
Fanning .. .. .	....	15	0	....	9	0	....	24	0
Washington .. .. .	....	4	0	....	6	0	....	10	0
Line Islands .. .. .	....	19	0	....	15	0	....	34	0
Total	3,309	383	89.6	3,122	396	88.8	6,431	779	89.2

For comments see Part I Paragraph 42.

TABLE 13b.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (CHILDREN AGES 6-16)—POLYNESIANS.

Island	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance
Ocean Island	25	7	78.1	21	4	84.0	46	11	80.7
Tarawa	10	....	100	4	....	100	14	....	100
Abemama	3	....	100	1	....	100	4	....	100
Aranuka .. ..	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100
Beru	2	....	100	3	2	60	5	2	71.4
Tamana .. ..	....	....	....	....	1	0	....	1	0
Arorae	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Gilbert Islands	16	....	100	9	3	75	25	3	89.3
Nanumea	87	7	92.6	86	11	88.6	173	18	90.6
Nanumanga	59	7	89.4	60	10	85.7	119	17	87.5
Niutao	65	15	81.3	72	21	77.4	137	36	79.2
Nui	48	2	96.0	60	....	100	108	2	98.2
Vaitupu	125	8	94.0	85	5	94.5	210	13	94.2
Nukufetau	83	2	97.7	84	3	96.6	167	5	97.1
Funafuti	53	5	91.4	61	1	98.4	114	6	95.0
Nukulaelae	37	3	92.5	49	3	94.2	86	6	93.5
Niulakita .. ..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Ellice Islands	557	49	91.9	557	55	19.0	1,114	104	91.6
Phoenix Islands .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Line Islands .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ships .. ..	....	1	0	....	1	0	....	2	0
Total	598	57	91.3	587	63	90.3	1,185	120	90.8

For comments see Part I Paragraph 42.

TABLE 13c.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (CHILDREN AGES 6-16)—EUROPEANS.

Island	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance
Ocean Island	4	....	100	4	....	100
Abaiang	1	0	....	1	0	....	2	0
Tarawa	1	0	....	1	0	....	2	0
Gilbert Islands	2	0	....	2	0	....	4	0
Ellice Islands
Phoenix Islands
Fanning	5	0	....	1	0	....	6	0
Line Islands	5	0	....	1	0	....	6	0
Total	7	0	4	3	57.1	4	10	28.6

For comments see Part I Paragraph 42.

TABLE 13d.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (CHILDREN AGES 6-16)—MONGOLIANS.

Island	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance
Ocean Island
Marakei	1	....	100	1	....	100
Gilbert Islands	1	....	100	1	....	100
Ellice Islands
Phoenix Islands
Line Islands
Total	1	....	100	1	....	100

For comments see Part I Paragraph 42.

TABLE 13e.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (CHILDREN AGES 6-16)—EUROPEAN-MICRONESIANS.

Island	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance
Ocean Island	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100
Butaritari	3	....	100	3	....	100	6	....	100
Abaiang	4	....	100	1	....	100	5	....	100
Tarawa	3	....	100	5	1	83.3	8	1	88.9
Maiana .. .. .	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	....	100
Abemama	8	....	100	2	2	50	10	2	83.3
Nonouti .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100
Tabiteuea	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Beru	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100
Nikunau	2	....	100	2	....	100	4	....	100
Arorae	5	....	100	5	2	71.4	10	2	83.3
Gilbert Islands	27	....	100	23	5	82.1	50	5	90.9
Ellice Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hull .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100
Phoenix Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100
Fanning .. .. .	....	1	0	....	2	0	....	3	0
Line Islands .. .. .	....	1	0	....	2	0	....	3	0
Total	28	1	96.6	25	7	78.1	53	8	86.9

For comments see Part I Paragraph 42.

TABLE 13f.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (CHILDREN AGES 6-16)—EUROPEAN-POLYNESIANS

Island	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance
Ocean Island .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tarawa	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Gilbert Islands	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Nanumea .. .. .	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	....	100
Niutao .. .. .	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	....	100
Nui .. .. .	....	....	....	3	....	100	3	....	100
Vaitupu	2	....	100	3	....	100	5	....	100
Ellice Islands	2	....	100	10	....	100	12	....	100
Phoenix Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Line Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	3	....	100	10	....	100	13	....	100

For comments see Part I Paragraph 42.

TABLE 13g.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (CHILDREN AGES 6-16)—MONGOLIAN-MICRONESIANS

Island	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance	Attend	Do not Attend	Per cent Attendance
Ocean Island .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Butaritari	2	....	100	1	....	100	3	....	100
Abaiang	5	....	100	4	....	100	9	....	100
Tarawa	5	....	100	2	2	50	7	2	77.8
Maiana	4	....	100	3	....	100	7	....	100
Kuria	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Nonouti	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100
Tabiteuea	6	1	85.7	2	2	50	8	3	72.7
Beru	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100
Arorae .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100
Gilbert Islands	25	1	96.1	17	4	81.0	42	5	89.4
Ellice Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phoenix Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Line Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	25	1	96.1	17	4	81.0	42	5	89.4

For comments see Part I Paragraph 42.

TABLE 14a.

LITERACY—MICRONESIANS (PERSONS AGES 10 AND UPWARDS).

ABILITY TO READ IN THE VERNACULAR										ABILITY TO WRITE IN THE VERNACULAR									ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Island	Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total			Males		Females		Total		
	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	Per cent Able	No. Able	% Able	No. Able	% Able	
Ocean Island	895	17	98.1	233	18	92.7	1,128	35	97.0	892	20	97.8	234	17	93.2	1,126	37	96.8	136	14.9	5	2.0	141	12.2	
Little Makin	314	7	97.8	297	3	99.0	611	10	98.4	312	9	97.2	294	6	98.0	606	15	97.6	53	16.5	7	2.3	60	9.7	
Butaritari	582	20	96.7	577	26	95.7	1,159	46	96.2	570	32	94.7	570	33	94.5	1,140	65	94.6	57	9.5	11	1.8	68	5.6	
Marakei	614	26	95.9	597	65	90.4	1,211	91	93.0	607	33	94.8	567	95	85.7	1,174	128	90.2	19	3.0	1	0.2	20	1.5	
Abaiang	997	60	94.3	894	72	92.5	1,891	132	93.5	976	81	92.3	852	114	88.2	1,828	195	90.4	144	13.6	18	2.3	162	8.0	
Tarawa	1,159	91	92.7	1,128	161	87.5	2,287	252	90.1	1,145	105	91.6	1,094	195	84.9	2,239	300	88.2	287	23.0	49	3.8	336	13.2	
Maiana	460	39	92.2	444	68	86.7	904	107	89.4	440	59	88.2	405	107	79.1	845	166	83.6	18	3.6	2	0.4	20	2.0	
Abemama	391	25	94.0	386	25	93.9	777	50	94.0	387	29	93.0	350	61	85.2	737	90	89.1	43	10.3	4	1.0	47	5.7	
Kuria	106	3	97.3	100	4	96.2	206	7	96.7	103	6	94.5	93	11	89.4	196	17	92.0	18	16.5	7	6.7	25	11.7	
Aranuka	111	7	94.1	114	20	85.1	225	27	89.3	106	12	89.8	106	28	79.1	212	40	84.1	7	5.9	1	0.7	8	3.2	
Nonouti	544	70	88.6	681	124	84.6	1,225	194	86.4	530	84	86.3	624	181	77.5	1,154	265	81.3	30	4.9	11	1.4	41	2.9	
Tabiteuea	1,099	94	92.2	1,343	247	84.5	2,442	341	87.8	1,067	126	89.5	1,233	357	79.3	2,300	483	82.6	83	7.0	18	1.1	101	3.6	
Beru	717	42	94.5	801	136	85.5	1,518	178	89.5	705	54	92.9	786	151	83.9	1,491	205	87.9	178	23.5	139	14.8	317	18.7	
Nikunau	483	48	91.0	562	89	86.3	1,045	137	88.2	479	52	90.2	554	97	85.1	1,033	149	87.2	33	6.2	6	0.9	39	3.3	
Onotoa	368	36	91.1	608	73	89.3	976	109	89.9	363	41	89.8	594	87	87.2	957	128	88.2	23	5.7	6	0.9	29	2.7	
Tamana	229	11	95.4	382	14	96.5	611	25	96.0	225	15	93.8	377	19	95.2	602	34	94.6	6	2.5	1	0.3	7	1.1	
Arorae	447	19	95.9	617	36	94.5	1,064	55	95.1	442	24	94.8	611	42	93.6	1,053	66	94.1	8	1.8	1	0.2	9	0.8	
Gilbert Islands	8,621	598	93.5	9,531	1,163	89.1	18,152	1,761	91.2	8,457	762	91.8	9,110	1,584	85.2	17,567	2,346	88.2	1,007	10.9	282	2.6	1,289	6.3	
Nanumea	3	100	3	100	6	100	3	100	3	100	6	100	..	0	..	0	..	0	..
Niutao .. ..	....	....	....	4	....	100	4	....	100	....	....	....	4	....	100	4	....	100	..	..	1	25	1	25
Nui	3	....	100	5	....	100	8	....	100	3	....	100	5	....	100	8	....	100	1	33.3	..	0	1	12.5
Vaitupu	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	0	..	0	..
Nukufetau	1	100	1	100	2	100	1	100	1	100	2	100	..	0	..	0	..	0	..
Funafuti	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	..	0	1	100	..
Ellice Islands	8	....	100	15	....	100	23	....	100	8	....	100	15	....	100	23	....	100	2	25	1	6.7	3	13.0
Canton	54	2	96.4	2	....	100	56	2	96.6	54	2	96.4	2	....	100	56	2	96.6	35	62.5	..	..	35	60.3
Sydney	74	6	92.5	118	6	95.2	192	12	94.1	73	7	91.3	115	9	92.8	188	16	92.2	24	30.0	4	3.2	28	13.7	
Hull	125	23	84.5	172	35	83.1	297	58	83.7	120	28	81.1	156	51	75.4	276	79	77.7	7	4.7	..	..	7	2.0
Gardner	23	1	95.8	21	....	100	44	1	97.8	23	1	95.8	21	....	100	44	1	97.8	3	12.5	1	4.8	4	8.9
Phoenix Islands	276	32	89.6	313	41	88.4	589	73	89.0	270	38	87.7	294	60	83.1	564	98	85.2	69	22.4	5	1.4	74	11.2	
Fanning	99	6	94.3	44	3	93.6	143	9	94.1	98	7	93.3	43	4	91.5	141	11	92.8	20	19.0	1	2.2	21	13.8	
Washington	101	6	94.4	18	7	72.0	119	13	90.1	100	7	93.5	18	7	72.0	118	14	89.4
Christmas	50	....	100	..	..	....	50	....	100	50	....	100	....	....	....	50	....	100	2	4	..	..	2	4
Line Islands	250	12	95.4	62	10	86.1	312	22	93.4	248	14	94.7	61	11	84.7	309	25	92.5	22	8.4	1	1.4	23	6.9	
Ships	76	....	100	....	....	....	76	....	100	76	....	100	....	....	....	76	....	100	25	32.9	..	..	25	32.9
Total	10,126	659	93.9	10,154	1,232	89.2	20,280	1,891	91.5	9,951	834	92.2	9,714	1,672	85.4	19,665	2,506	88.7	1,261	11.7	294	2.6	1,555	7.0	

For comments see Part I Paragraph 43.

TABLE 146.

LITERACY—POLYNESIANS (PERSONS AGES 10 AND UPWARDS).

Island	ABILITY TO READ IN THE VERNACULAR									ABILITY TO WRITE IN THE VERNACULAR									ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
	Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total			Males		Females		Total	
	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	Per cent Able	No. Able	% Able	No. Able	% Able
Ocean Island	266	3	98.9	87	2	97.7	353	5	98.6	266	3	98.9	87	2	97.7	353	5	98.6	66	24.5	1	1.1	67	18.7
Butaritari	3	....	100	3	....	100	6	....	100	3	....	100	3	....	100	6	....	100	2	66.7	..	0	2	33.3
Marakei	2	....	100	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	....	100	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	100	..	..	2	100
Abaiang	2	....	100	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	....	100	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	100	..	..	2	100
Tarawa	50	....	100	35	....	100	85	....	100	50	....	100	35	....	100	85	....	100	35	70	6	17.1	41	48.2
Maiana	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abemama	4	....	100	6	....	100	10	....	100	4	....	100	6	....	100	10	....	100	2	50	1	16.3	3	30.0
Aranuka	5	....	100	1	....	100	6	....	100	5	....	100	1	....	100	6	....	100	1	20	1	100	2	33.3
Beru	9	....	100	8	....	100	17	....	100	9	....	100	8	....	100	17	....	100	7	77.8	6	75	13	76.5
Tamana	1	....	100	3	....	100	4	....	100	1	....	100	3	....	100	4	....	100	1	100	..	0	1	25.0
Arorae	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	1	100	1	100	2	100
Gilbert Islands	78	....	100	57	....	100	135	....	100	78	....	100	57	....	100	135	....	100	53	68.0	15	26.3	68	50.4
Nanumea	208	8	96.3	325	10	97.0	533	18	96.7	208	8	96.3	325	10	97.0	533	18	96.7	20	9.3	5	1.5	25	4.5
Nanumanga	148	3	98.0	209	6	97.2	357	9	97.5	148	3	98.0	209	6	97.2	357	9	97.5	3	2.0	1	0.5	4	1.1
Niutao	163	4	97.6	296	3	99.0	459	7	98.5	163	4	97.6	296	3	99.0	459	7	98.5	4	2.4	2	0.7	6	1.3
Nui	141	4	97.2	182	7	96.3	323	11	96.7	141	4	97.2	182	7	96.3	323	11	96.7	37	25.5	1	0.5	38	11.4
Vaitupu	252	8	96.9	251	8	96.9	503	16	96.9	252	8	96.9	251	8	96.9	503	16	96.9	84	32.3	2	0.8	86	16.6
Nukufetau	153	3	98.1	184	6	96.8	337	9	97.4	153	3	98.1	184	6	96.8	337	9	97.4	70	44.9	7	3.7	77	22.2
Funafuti	179	8	95.7	193	10	95.1	372	18	95.4	179	8	95.7	191	12	94.1	370	20	94.9	66	34.5	3	1.5	69	17.7
Nukulaelae	93	4	95.9	111	6	94.9	204	10	95.3	92	5	94.8	111	6	94.9	203	11	94.9	17	17.5	..	..	17	7.9
Niulakita	16	....	100	4	....	100	20	....	100	16	....	100	4	....	100	20	....	100	4	25.0	..	..	4	20.0
Ellice Islands	1,353	42	97.0	1,755	56	96.9	3,108	98	97.0	1,352	43	96.9	1,753	58	96.8	3,105	101	96.9	305	21.9	21	1.2	326	10.2
Canton	9	....	100	2	....	100	11	....	100	9	....	100	2	....	100	11	....	100	5	55.6	..	..	5	45.6
Hull	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	100	..	..	1	100
Gardner	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	11	....	100	3	....	100	14	....	100	11	....	100	3	....	100	14	....	100	6	54.5	..	..	6	42.9
Fanning	3	....	100	2	....	100	5	....	100	3	....	100	2	....	100	5	....	100	..	..	1	50	1	20
Line Islands	3	....	100	2	....	100	5	....	100	3	....	100	2	....	100	5	....	100	..	..	1	50	1	20
Ships	27	....	100	4	....	100	31	....	100	27	....	100	4	....	100	31	....	100	18	66.7	..	..	18	58.1
Total	1,738	45	97.5	1,908	58	97.1	3,646	103	97.3	1,737	46	97.4	1,906	60	96.9	3,643	106	97.2	448	25.1	38	1.9	486	13.0

For comments see Part I Paragraph 43

TABLE 14c.

LITERACY—EUROPEANS (PERSONS AGES 10 AND UPWARDS).

Island	Ability to read and write								
	Males			Females			Total		
	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able
Ocean Island	87	....	100	32	....	100	119	....	100
Little Makin	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Butaritari	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Marakei	1	....	100	3	....	100	4	....	100
Abaiang	8	....	100	9	....	100	17	....	100
Tarawa	22	....	100	24	....	100	46	....	100
Maiana	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100
Abemama	2	....	100	....	....	....	2	....	100
Kuria	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Nonouti	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100
Tabieuea	1	....	100	3	....	100	4	....	100
Beru	2	....	100	4	....	100	6	....	100
Nikunau	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Onotoa	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Arorae	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100
Gilbert Islands	44	....	100	48	....	100	92	....	100
Ellice Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canton	4	....	100	....	....	....	4	....	100
Phoenix Islands	4	....	100	....	....	....	4	....	100
Fanning	16	....	100	6	....	100	22	....	100
Washington	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Christmas	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100
Line Islands	18	....	100	6	....	100	24	....	100
Ships	31	....	100	2	....	100	33	....	100
Total	184	....	100	88	....	100	272	....	100

For comments see Part I Paragraph 43.

TABLE 14d.

LITERACY—MONGOLIANS (PERSONS AGES 10 AND UPWARDS).

Island	Ability to read and write in the vernacular									Ability to speak English								
	Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total		
	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able
Ocean Island	NOT STATED																	
Butaritari	2	..	100	..	..	..	2	..	100	2	100	..	..	..	..	2	100	..
Marakei	1	..	100	..	..	..	1	..	100	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100	..
Kuria	1	..	100	..	..	..	1	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonouti .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	100	1	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteuea	1	..	100	..	..	..	1	..	100	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	100	..
Gilbert Islands	5	..	100	1	..	100	6	..	100	4	80	..	..	..	..	4	75	..
Ellice Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fanning	21	..	100	..	..	..	21	..	100	3	14.3	..	..	..	..	3	14.3	..
Line Islands	21	..	100	..	..	..	21	..	100	3	14.3	..	..	..	..	3	14.3	..
Ships	2	..	100	..	..	..	2	..	100	1	50	..	..	..	..	1	50	..
Total	28	..	100	1	..	100	29	..	100	8	28.6	..	..	..	..	8	27.6	..

For comments see Part I Paragraph 43.

TABLE 14e.

LITERACY—EUROPEAN-MICRONESIANS (PERSONS AGES 10 AND UPWARDS).

Island	ABILITY TO READ IN THE VERNACULAR									ABILITY TO WRITE IN THE VERNACULAR									ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
	Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total			Males		Females			
	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	Per cent Able	No. Able	% Able	No. Able	% Able
Ocean Island	8	....	100	1	....	100	9	....	100	8	....	100	1	....	100	9	....	100	7	87.5	..	..	7	77.8
Little Makin	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	1	100	..	..	1	50
Butaritari	14	....	100	5	....	100	19	....	100	14	....	100	5	....	100	19	....	100	9	64.3	1	20	10	52.6
Marakei	3	1	75	2	....	100	5	1	83.3	3	1	75	2	....	100	5	1	83.3	2	50	..	..	2	33.3
Abaiang	10	1	90.9	9	....	100	19	1	95	10	1	90.9	9	....	100	19	1	95	9	81.8	1	11.1	10	50
Tarawa	22	....	100	18	....	100	40	....	100	22	....	100	18	....	100	40	....	100	17	77.3	9	50	26	65
Maiana	5	....	100	4	....	100	9	....	100	5	....	100	4	....	100	9	....	100	1	20	..	..	1	11.1
Abemama	16	....	100	10	....	100	26	....	100	16	....	100	10	....	100	26	....	100	5	31.3	2	20	7	26.9
Kuria	2	....	100	2	....	100	4	....	100	2	....	100	2	....	100	4	....	100	2	100	1	50	3	75
Nonouti	1	....	100	7	....	100	8	....	100	1	....	100	7	....	100	8	....	100	1	100	1	14.3	2	25
Tabiteuea	3	....	100	5	2	71.4	8	2	80	3	....	100	5	2	71.4	8	2	88.9	1	33.3	2	33.3	3	33.3
Beru	1	....	100	5	....	100	6	....	100	1	....	100	4	1	80	5	1	83.3	1	100	3	60	4	66.7
Nikunau	3	....	100	4	....	100	7	....	100	2	1	66.7	3	1	75	5	2	71.4	..	..	1	25	1	14.3
Onotoa	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	....	1	0	1	....	100	1	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamana	2	....	100	1	....	100	3	....	100	2	....	100	1	....	100	3	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arorae	9	2	81.8	10	1	90.9	19	3	86.4	9	2	81.8	10	1	90.9	19	3	86.4	2	18.2	..	..	2	9.1
Gilbert Islands	93	4	95.9	84	3	96.6	177	7	96.2	91	6	93.8	82	5	94.3	173	11	94.0	51	52.6	21	24.1	72	39.1
Nanumea .. ..	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaitupu .. ..	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	..	..	1	100	1	100
Ellice Islands .. ..	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	....	100	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	....	100	..	..	1	50	1	50
Hull	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fanning	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100	1	100	2	100	3	100
Line Islands	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100	1	100	2	100	3	100
Ships	2	....	100	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	....	100	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	100	..	..	2	100
Total	105	4	96.3	90	3	96.8	195	7	96.5	103	6	94.5	88	5	94.6	191	11	94.5	61	56.0	24	25.8	85	42.1

For comments see Part I Paragraph 43.

TABLE 14f.

LITERACY—EUROPEAN-POLYNESIANS (PERSONS AGES 10 AND UPWARDS).

Island	Ability to read and write in the vernacular									Ability to speak English								
	Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total		
	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Per cent Able	No. Per cent Able
Ocean Island	2	..	100	2	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarawa	8	..	100	4	..	100	12	..	100	7	87.5	3	75	10	83.3	83.3
Gilbert Islands	8	..	100	4	..	100	12	..	100	7	87.5	3	75	10	83.3	83.3
Nanumea	2	..	100	2	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niutao	1	..	100	3	..	100	4	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nui	2	..	100	6	..	100	8	..	100	1	50	2	33.3	3	37.5	37.5
Vaitupu	3	..	100	12	1	92.3	15	1	93.8	1	33.3	2	14.3	3	18.8	18.8
Nukufetau	3	..	100	4	..	100	7	..	100	3	100	1	25	4	57.1	57.1
Funafuti	1	..	100	3	..	100	4	..	100	1	100	1	33.3	2	50	50
Ell'ee Islands	10	..	100	30	1	96.8	40	1	97.7	6	60	6	19.4	12	29.3	29.3
Canton	1	..	100	..	..	..	1	..	100	1	100	..	..	1	100	100
Phoenix Islands	1	..	100	..	..	..	1	..	100	1	100	..	..	1	100	100
Fanning	1	..	100	2	..	100	3	..	100	1	100	2	100	3	100	100
Line Islands	1	..	100	2	..	100	3	..	100	1	100	2	100	3	100	100
Ships	3	..	100	..	..	..	3	..	100	3	100	..	..	3	100	100
Total	23	..	100	38	1	97.4	61	1	98.4	18	78.3	11	28.2	29	46.8	46.8

For comments see Part I Paragraph 43.

TABLE 14g.

LITERCY—MONGOLIAN-MICRONESIANS (PERSONS AGES 10 AND UPWARDS).

Island	ABILITY TO READ IN THE VERNACULAR									ABILITY TO WRITE IN THE VERNACULAR									ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
	Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total			Males		Females		Total	
	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	Per cent Able	No. Able	% Able	No. Able	% Able
Ocean Island	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	1	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	1	100	..	..	1	50
Little Makin	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	100	..	..	1	100
Butaritari	3	....	100	2	....	100	5	....	100	3	....	100	2	....	100	5	....	100	2	66.7	..	..	2	40
Marakei	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100	1	....	100	2	....	100	3	....	100	1	100	..	..	1	33.3
Abaiang	11	....	100	6	....	100	17	....	100	11	....	100	5	1	83.3	16	1	94.1	4	36.4	..	..	4	23.5
Tarawa	7	....	100	20	....	100	27	....	100	6	1	85.9	20	....	100	26	1	96.3	4	57.2	6	18	10	37.0
Maiana	3	1	75	5	1	83.3	8	2	80	3	1	75	5	1	83.3	8	2	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abemama .. ..	....	....	....	4	....	100	4	....	100	....	....	....	4	....	100	4	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonouti	3	....	100	....	....	....	3	....	100	3	....	100	....	....	....	3	....	100	3	100	..	..	3	100
Tabiteuea	5	2	71.4	6	2	75	11	4	73.3	5	2	71.4	6	2	75	11	4	73.3	3	42.9	2	25	5	33.3
Beru	2	....	100	6	....	100	8	....	100	2	....	100	6	....	100	8	....	100	2	100	3	50	5	62.5
Onotoa .. ..	....	1	....	1	1	50	1	2	33.3	....	1	....	1	1	50	1	2	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arorae	2	....	100	5	....	100	7	....	100	2	....	100	5	....	100	7	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands	38	4	90.5	57	4	93.5	95	8	92.2	37	5	88.1	56	5	91.8	93	10	90.3	20	47.6	11	18.0	31	30.1
Ellice Islands .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canton	3	....	100	1	....	100	4	....	100	3	....	100	1	....	100	4	....	100	3	100	..	..	3	75
Sydney .. ..	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	..	..	1	100	1	100
Gardner .. ..	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	....	100	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hull	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	4	....	100	4	....	100	8	....	100	4	....	100	4	....	100	8	....	100	3	75	1	25	4	50
Fanning	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	100	..	..	1	100
Line Islands	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	100	..	..	1	100
Ships	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	45	4	91.8	62	4	94.0	107	8	93.1	44	5	89.8	61	5	92.4	105	10	91.3	25	51.0	12	18.2	37	32.2

TABLE 14h.
LITERACY—OTHER RACES (PERSONS AGES 10 AND UPWARDS).

ABILITY TO READ IN THE VERNACULAR											ABILITY TO WRITE IN THE VERNACULAR									ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Island	Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total			Males		Females		Total			
	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	No. Unable	Per cent Able	No. Able	Per cent Able	No. Able	% Able	No. Able	% Able		
Ocean Island	100	1	....	100	..	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abaiang	2	....	100	....	2	....	100	2	....	100	....	....	....	2	....	100	2	100	..	..	2	100		
Tarawa	1	0	....	....	1	0	....	1	0	....	....	....	0	1	0	1	100	..	..	1	100		
Abemama	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabiteuea	100	2	....	100	....	....	....	1	1	50	1	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands	2	1	66·7	3	100	5	1	83·3	2	1	66·7	2	1	66·7	4	2	66·7	3	100	3	50
Nanumea	2	100	1	100	3	100	2	100	1	100	3	100	1	50	1	33·3
Funafuti	1	100	1	100	2	100	1	100	1	100	2	100	1	100	1	50
Ellice Islands	3	100	2	100	5	100	3	100	2	100	5	100	2	66·7	2	40
Phoenix Islands		
Christmas	1	....	100	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	100	..	..	1	100		
Line Islands	1	....	100	....	1	....	100	1	....	100	....	....	....	1	....	100	1	100	..	..	1	100		
Ships	26	1	96·3	....	26	1	96·3	26	1	96·3	....	....	....	26	1	96·3	27	100	..	..	27	100		
Total	32	2	94·1	6	100	38	2	95·0	32	2	94·1	5	1	83·7	37	3	92·5	33	97·1	33	82·5

For comments see Part I Paragraph 43.

TABLE 15a.
MOTHERHOOD—MICRONESIANS.

Island	Mothers aged 16-19						Mothers aged 20-29						Mothers aged 30-39						Mothers aged 40 and upwards					
	Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died		
	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.
Ocean Island	8	13	1.6	1	0.1	7.7	85	136	1.6	46	0.5	33.8	55	153	2.8	61	1.1	39.9	26	86	3.3	32	1.2	37.2
Little Makin	2	5	2.5	1	0.5	20	57	165	2.8	49	0.8	29.7	43	223	5.2	60	1.4	26.9	64	435	6.8	173	2.7	39.8
Butaritari	18	25	1.4	3	0.2	12	120	307	2.6	66	0.5	21.5	67	347	5.2	110	1.6	31.7	151	848	5.6	326	2.2	38.4
Marakei	14	16	1.1	6	0.4	37.5	87	198	2.3	54	0.6	27.3	99	431	4.4	162	1.6	37.6	173	885	5.1	393	2.3	44.4
Abaiang	27	36	1.3	6	0.2	16.7	161	455	2.8	155	1.0	34.1	136	621	4.6	171	1.3	27.5	259	1,332	5.1	526	2.0	39.5
Tarawa	41	51	1.2	11	0.3	21.6	160	394	2.5	132	0.8	34.3	161	593	3.7	203	1.3	34.2	289	1,115	3.9	515	1.8	46.2
Maiana	17	28	1.6	6	0.4	21.4	68	189	2.8	52	0.8	27.5	78	365	4.7	107	1.4	29.3	162	688	4.2	260	1.6	37.8
Abemama	10	14	1.4	1	0.1	7.1	47	111	2.4	23	0.5	20.7	60	231	3.8	54	0.9	23.4	73	313	4.3	115	1.6	36.8
Kuria	3	4	1.3	1	0.3	25	12	32	2.7	6	0.5	18.8	18	100	5.6	21	1.2	21.0	32	183	5.7	55	1.7	29.8
Aranuka	4	8	2.0	2	0.5	25	18	49	2.7	8	0.4	20.6	12	61	5.1	16	1.3	26.2	33	189	5.7	71	2.2	37.6
Nonouti	22	39	1.8	3	0.1	7.8	101	281	2.8	96	1.0	34.2	107	487	4.6	173	1.7	35.5	257	1,182	4.6	573	2.3	50.8
Tabiteuea	24	46	1.9	14	0.6	30.4	172	466	2.7	144	0.8	30.9	199	851	4.3	262	1.3	30.8	513	1,990	3.9	891	1.7	44.8
Beru	22	31	1.4	8	0.4	25.8	106	252	2.4	92	0.9	36.5	101	412	4.1	127	1.3	30.8	271	1,108	4.1	417	1.5	37.6
Nikunau	9	15	1.7	4	0.4	26.7	70	185	2.6	59	0.8	31.9	105	382	3.6	137	1.3	35.9	200	824	4.1	311	1.6	37.8
Onotoa	10	14	1.4	..	..	..	70	179	2.6	65	0.9	36.3	94	317	3.7	126	1.3	39.8	255	1,048	4.1	524	2.1	50.0
Tamana	3	3	1.0	..	..	..	51	137	2.7	39	0.8	28.4	58	246	4.3	94	1.6	38.2	123	726	5.9	397	3.2	54.7
Arorae	6	9	1.5	3	0.5	33.3	78	209	2.7	61	0.8	29.2	87	376	4.3	111	1.3	29.5	199	1,126	5.7	492	2.5	43.7
Gilbert Islands	232	344	1.5	69	0.3	20.1	1,378	3,609	2.6	1,101	0.8	30.5	1,425	6,043	4.2	1,934	1.4	32.0	3,054	13,992	4.6	6,039	2.0	43.1
Niutao	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1.5	1	0.5	33.3	1	2	2	1	1	50	1	7	7	1	1	14.3
Nui	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1.0	1	1.0	100	1	6	6	..	..	..	1	8	8	4	4	50
Vaitupu	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1.0	1	0.5	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nukufetau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	7	2	2	28.6
Ellice Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	1.2	3	0.6	50	2	8	4	1	0.5	12.5	3	22	7.3	7	2.3	31.8
Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	1	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1.5	2	1	66.7
Sydney	3	4	1.3	2	0.7	50	6	10	1.7	2	0.3	20	13	55	4.2	10	0.8	18.2	25	75	3.0	6	0.2	8.0
Hull	8	12	1.5	3	0.4	25	23	50	2.2	5	0.2	10	25	104	4.2	10	0.4	9.6	29	108	3.7	12	0.4	11.1
Gardner	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	3	..	..	..	5	20	4	1	0.2	5	3	3	1	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	11	16	1.5	5	0.5	31.3	33	73	2.2	8	0.2	11.0	43	179	4.2	21	0.5	11.7	58	189	3.3	20	0.3	10.6
Fanning	4	7	1.8	3	0.8	42.9	13	36	2.8	8	0.6	22.2	8	30	3.8	7	0.9	23.3	1	6	6	1	1	16.7
Washington	2	2	1.0	1	0.5	50	7	14	2.0	3	0.4	21.4	5	7	1.4	3	0.6	42.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	6	9	1.5	4	0.7	44.4	20	50	2.5	11	0.6	22.0	13	37	2.8	10	0.8	27.0	1	6	6	1	1	16.7
Total	257	382	1.5	79	0.3	20.7	1,521	3,874	2.5	1,169	0.8	30.2	1,538	6,420	4.2	2,027	1.3	31.6	3,142	14,295	4.6	6,099	1.9	42.7

For comments see Part I Paragraph 44.

TABLE 15b.

MOTHERHOOD—POLYNESIANS.

Island	Mothers aged 16-19							Mothers aged 20-29					Mothers aged 30-39					Mothers aged 40 and upwards							
	Children born			Children died				Children born		Children died			Children born		Children died			Children born		Children died					
	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	
Ocean Island	1	2	2	1	1	50	33	75	2.3	21	0.6	28.0	19	74	3.9	22	1.2	29.7	7	17	2.4	5	0.7	29.5	
Butaritari	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	10	10	5	5	50	
Tarawa	4	8	2	1	0.3	12.5	9	28	3.1	11	1.2	39.3	4	12	3	4	1	33.3	
Abemama	2	10	5.0	3	1.5	30.0	2	6	3	2	1	33.3	
Beru	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	9	4.5	4	2.0	44.4	1	3	3	2	2	66.6	
Tamana	1	12	12	6	6	50	
Arorae	1	3	3	....	....	....
Gilbert Islands	6	10	1.7	1	0.1	10	13	47	3.6	18	1.4	34	10	46	4.6	19	1.9	41.3	
Nanumea	27	62	2.3	18	0.7	29.0	46	155	3.4	45	1.0	29.0	102	563	5.5	232	2.3	41.2	
Nanumanga	..	1	1	1	..	..	30	91	3.0	22	0.7	24.2	21	104	5.0	31	1.5	29.8	67	401	6.0	151	2.3	37.7
Niutao	26	88	3.4	15	0.6	17.0	39	135	3.5	30	0.8	22.2	96	461	4.8	203	2.1	43.1	
Nui	..	1	1	1	..	..	32	89	2.8	18	0.6	20.5	18	93	5.2	27	1.5	29.0	48	227	4.7	98	2.0	43.2
Vaitupu	..	3	5	1.7	3	1	60	42	120	2.9	35	0.8	29.2	36	218	6.1	68	1.9	31.2	66	429	6.5	153	2.3	35.7
Nukufetau	..	4	5	1.3	3	0.8	60	27	91	3.4	14	0.5	15.4	34	157	4.6	36	1.1	23.0	30	161	5.4	51	1.7	31.7
Funafuti	..	1	1	1	1	1	100	22	49	2.2	23	1.0	46.9	21	78	3.7	25	1.9	32.1	43	236	5.5	109	2.5	46.2
Nukulaelae	..	1	1	1	..	..	9	22	2.4	1	0.1	4.5	16	65	4.1	9	0.6	13.9	32	162	5.1	37	1.2	22.8
Niulakita	1	6	6.0	6	6.0	100	1	11	11	7	7	63.6	
Ellice Islands	..	11	14	1.3	7	0.6	50	215	612	2.8	146	0.7	23.9	232	1,011	4.6	277	1.2	27.4	485	2,651	5.5	1,041	2.1	39.3
Canton	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phoenix Islands	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fanning	1	3	3	....	....	....
Line Islands	1	3	3	....	....	....
Ships	2	8	4	3	1.5	37.5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	..	12	16	1.3	8	0.7	50	256	699	2.7	168	0.7	24.0	266	1,140	4.3	320	1.2	28.1	503	2,714	5.4	1,065	2.1	39.2

For comments see Part I Paragraph 44.

TABLE 15c.

MOTHERHOOD—EUROPEANS.

Island.	Mothers aged 20-29						Mothers aged 30-39						Mothers aged 40 & upwards						
	Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			
	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	
Ocean Island	..	3	6	2	1	0.3	16.7	9	15	1.7	..	..	....	3	3	1	1	0.3	33.3
Abaiang	1	4	4	..	..	..
Tarawa	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	1.3	..	..	....	3	13	4.3	..	..	..
Beru	1	2	2	..	..	..
Arorae	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands	..	2	2	1	..	..	....	3	4	1.3	..	..	....	5	19	3.8	..	..	..
Ellice Islands
Phoenix Islands
Fanning	..	1	1	1	..	..	....	3	7	2.3	..	..	....	1	1	1	..	..	..
Line Islands.	..	1	1	1	..	..	....	3	7	2.3	..	..	....	1	1	1	..	..	..
Ships	1	4	4	..	..	..
Total	..	6	9	1.5	1	0.2	11.1	15	26	1.7	..	..	....	10	27	2.7	1	0.1	3.7

For comments see Part I Paragraph 44.

TABLE 15d.

MOTHERHOOD—MONGOLIANS.

Island.	Mothers aged 20-29						Mothers aged 30-39						Mothers aged 40 & upwards					
	Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died		
	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.
Ocean Island
Nonouti	..	1	7	7	1	1	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands	..	1	7	7	1	1	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellice Islands
Phoenix Islands
Line Islands.
Total	..	1	7	7	1	1	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For comments see Part I Paragraph 44.

TABLE 15e.

MOTHERHOOD—EUROPEAN-MICRONESIANS.

Island	Mothers aged 16-19						Mothers aged 20-29						Mothers aged 30-39						Mothers aged 40 and upwards					
	Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died		
	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.
Ocean Island
Little Makin	1	8	8	4	4	50	1	6	6	1	1	16.7
Butaritari	1	2	2	2	2	100
Marakei	1	2	2	1	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abaiang	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	4	16	4	4	1	25
Tarawa	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	6	26	4.3	1	0.2	3.8
Maiana	1	6	6	2	2	33.3
Abemama	1	7	7	1	1	14.3	1	4	4	..	..	..	2	3	1.5	2	1	66.7
Kuria	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonouti	3	17	5.4	5	1.7	29.5	2	10	5	2	1	20
Tabiteuea	1	6	6	3	3	50	5	26	5.2	7	1.4	26.9
Beru	1	4	4	..	..	..	1	8	8	5	5	62.5
Nikunau	2	6	3	2	1.5	50
Arorae	3	14	4.7	3	1	21.4	3	24	8	5	1.7	20.8
Gilbert Islands	1	1	1	..	..	4	12	3	2	0.5	16.7	13	62	4.8	15	1.2	24.2	28	133	4.8	34	1.2	25.6
Nanumea	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaitupu	1	1	1	1	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellice Islands	2	3	1.5	1	0.5	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands
Fanning	1	5	5	2	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands	1	5	5	2	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	..	..	5	17	3.4	4	0.8	23.5	15	65	4.3	16	1.1	24.1	28	133	4.8	34	1.2	25.6

For comments see Part I Paragraph 44.

TABLE 15f.
MOTHERHOOD—EUROPEAN-POLYNESIANS.

Island	Mothers aged 16-19						Mothers aged 20-29						Mothers aged 30-39						Mothers aged 40 and upwards					
	Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died		
	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.
Ocean Island	1	4	4	1	1	25	1	9	9	1	1	11.1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tarawa	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gilbert Islands	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Niutao..	1	3	3	1	1	33.3
Nui	2	6	3	1	0.5	16.7	2	14	7	1	0.5	7.1	2	21	10.5	4	2	19.0
Vaitupu	2	3	1.5	1	0.5	33.3	1	2	2	....	....	....	2	9	4.5	4	2	44.4
Nukufetau	1	6	6	1	1	16.7	1	9	9	....	....	....	2	9	4.5	3	1.5	33.3
Funafuti	1	3	3	1	1	33.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	22	11	11	5.5	50
Ellice Islands	6	18	3	4	0.7	22.2	4	25	6.3	1	0.3	4.0	9	64	7.1	23	3.6	35.9
Phoenix Islands
Fanning	1	7	7	3	3	42.9
Line Islands	1	7	7	3	3	42.9
Total	8	23	2.9	5	0.6	21.7	5	34	6.8	2	0.4	5.9	10	71	7.1	26	2.6	36.6

For comments see Part I Paragraph 44.

TABLE 15g.
MOTHERHOOD—MONGOLIAN-MICRONESIANS.

Island.	Mothers aged 16-19						Mothers aged 20-29						Mothers aged 30-39						Mothers aged 40 and upwards					
	Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died		
	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	Number.	No. per mother.	Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.
Ocean Island	1	8	8	2	2	25
Butaritari	1	6	6	1	1	16.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	8	1	1	12.5
Abaiang	2	6	3	1	0.5	16.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	6.5	5	2.5	38.5
Tarawa	3	9	3	2	0.7	22.2	2	9	4.5	1	0.5	11.1	1	2	2	1	1	50
Maiana	1	6	6	..	..	..	1	8	8	3	3	37.5
Abemama	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	9.5	2	1	10.5
Tabiteuea	1	4	4	1	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beru	1	7	7	2	2	28.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onotoa	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arorae	3	8	2.7	1	0.3	12.5	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilbert Islands	10	30	3	5	0.5	16.7	6	29	4.8	4	0.7	13.8	7	50	7.1	12	1.7	24
Ellice Islands
Canton	1	3	3	2	2	66.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	..	..	..
Sydney
Gardner	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	1	1	1	..	..	2	6	3	2	1	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	..	..	..
Line Islands
Total	1	1	1	..	..	12	36	3	7	0.6	19.5	6	29	4.8	4	0.7	13.8	9	63	7	14	1.6	22.2

For comments see Part I Paragraph 44.

TABLE 15h.

MOTHERHOOD—OTHER RACES.

Island.	Mothers aged 16-19						Mothers aged 20-29						Mothers aged 30-39						Mothers aged 40 and upwards					
	Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died			Children born			Children died		
	Number.	No. per mother.		Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	No. per mother.		Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.	Number.	No. per mother.		Number.	No. per mother.		Number.	No. per mother.		Number.	No. per mother.	% children died to children born.
Ocean Island
Abemama
Tabiteuea	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	5	5	1	1.0	25
Gilbert Islands	1	1	1	1	1	100	2	9	4.5	1	0.5	11.1
Nanumea	1	5	5	1	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funa'uti	1	1	1	1	1	100
Ellice Islands	1	5	5	1	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	100
Phoenix Islands
Line Islands
Total	1	5	5	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	100	3	10	3.3	2	0.7	20

For comments see Part I Paragraph 44.

TABLE 16.
INFIRMITIES—PACIFIC ISLANDERS.

Island	Blind		Nearly Blind		Dumb		Mad*	
	No.	No. per 1,000	No.	No. per 1,000	No.	No. per 1,000	No.	No. per 1,000
Ocean Island .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Makin	3	3.1	6	6.2	1	1.0	3	3.1
Butaritari	14	7.7	13	7.1	3	1.6	5	2.7
Marakei	4	2.2	11	6.1	7	3.9	11	6.1
Abaiang	4	1.4	13	4.6	9	3.2	12	4.3
Tarawa	14	3.9	44	12.3	18	5.0	25	7.0
Maiana	1	0.7	32	22.5	2	1.4	5	3.5
Abemama	2	1.7	20	17.0	2	1.7	3	2.6
Kuria .. .. .	..	..	2	6.3	1	3.2	2	6.3
Aranuka	3	8.2	..	..	..	..	1	2.7
Nonouti	6	3.0	32	16.0	2	1.0	49	24.5
Tabiteuea	11	2.9	20	6.7	11	2.9	10	3.3
Beru	5	2.2	20	9.0	2	0.9	6	2.7
Nikunau	6	3.0	20	12.0	6	3.6	8	5.0
Onotoa	9	6.0	5	3.6	9	6.0	7	4.7
Tamana	4	4.5	11	12.5	3	3.4	1	1.1
Arorae	3	1.9	2	1.2	2	1.3	1	1.1
Gilbert Islands	89	3.2	251	9.0	78	2.8	149	5.4
Nanumea	2	2.5	18	24.1	..	..	2	2.5
Nanumanga	4	7.6	3	5.7	1	1.9	..	..
Niutao	1	1.6	1	1.6	..	..	..	..
Nui	5	10.2	1	2.0	1	2.0	2	4.1
Vaitupu	2	2.7	3	4.1	..	..	1	1.4
Nukufetau .. .. .	..	..	11	21.0	..	..	..	..
Funafuti	2	3.8	3	5.7	2	3.8	1	1.9
Nukulaelae .. .. .	..	..	1	3.5	1	3.5	1	3.5
Niulakita .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellice Islands	16	4.5	41	9.1	5	1.1	7	1.6
Canton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sydney .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hull	4	7.5	2	3.8	3	5.7	2	3.8
Gardner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	4	4.1	2	2.0	3	3.1	2	2.0
Fanning .. .. .	..	..	1	3.9	..	..	..	..
Washington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christmas .. .. .	..	..	1	19.2	..	..	..	..
Line Islands .. .. .	..	..	2	4.3	..	..	..	..
Ships .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	109	3.1	296	8.3	86	2.4	158	4.4

* Includes Lunatics, imbeciles and feeble minded persons.

For comments see Part I Paragraph 45.

TABLE 17.
AGRICULTURE.

Island	Bearing Coconut Trees			Fowls		Pigs		Goats	Cattle
	No.	No. per Head	No. per Acre	No.	No. per Head	No.	No. per Head	No.	No.
Ocean Island	Unknown			379	0.18	51	0.02	..	..
Little Makin	43,617	45.0	24.3	1,036	1.07	130	0.13	..	..
Butaritari	83,072	45.6	28.8	2,894	1.59	401	0.22	..	..
Marakei	197,633	109.6	78.3	1,013	0.60	371	0.21	..	..
Abaiang	238,935	84.7	33.8	1,930	0.68	589	0.21	..	..
Tarawa	240,218	68.6	49.7	1,618	0.45	768	0.21	1	..
Maiana	175,412	123.1	26.4	935	0.66	567	0.40	..	..
Abemama	229,627	195.6	54.6	873	0.74	229	0.20	..	..
Kuria	52,669	167.2	16.5	326	1.04	115	0.37	..	..
Aranuka	34,277	93.5	9.0	112	0.31	109	0.30	..	..
Nonouti	249,817	124.7	39.9	691	0.34	453	0.23	..	..
Tabiteuea	239,211	63.2	19.8	671	0.18	819	0.21	..	..
Beru	114,975	51.5	22.1	739	0.33	513	0.23	..	..
Nikunau	132,737	83.4	29.6	99	0.06	539	0.34	..	..
Onotoa	94,642	63.4	28.3	660	0.44	63	0.04	..	..
Tamana	57,767	65.4	45.1	1,198	1.36	424	0.48	..	..
Arorae	92,453	59.3	28.9	336	0.22	236	0.15	..	..
Gilbert Islands	2,277,062	81.9	31.2	15,131	0.54	6,326	0.23	1	..
Nanumea	32,874	44.1	34.4	1,442	1.93	318	0.43	..	..
Nanumanga	50,360	96.1	73.3	1,221	2.33	821	1.57	..	..
Niutao	23,783	36.9	38.1	944	1.47	566	0.88	..	..
Nui	42,271	86.3	84.5	763	1.56	358	0.73	..	..
Vaitupu	80,179	110.2	57.9	1,031	1.42	517	0.71	..	..
Nukufetau	39,934	76.2	54.1	573	1.09	147	0.28	..	..
Funafuti	27,486	52.1	39.9	683	1.29	284	0.54	..	..
Nukulaelae	18,304	64.9	40.8	639	2.27	189	0.67	..	..
Niulakita	12,869	613.0	123.8	36	1.71	1	0.05	..	15
Ellice Islands	328,060	73.1	53.5	7,332	1.63	3,201	0.71	..	15
Canton	15	0.2	0.0	12	0.1	..	..	..	..
Sydney	7,159	24.4	6.6	382	1.3	69	0.2	..	..
Hull	7,346	13.9	7.6	127	0.2	36	0.1	..	..
Gardner	412	5.2	0.4	56	0.7	2	0.0	..	..
Phoenix	Unplanted			..	..	..	..	..	..
Birnie	Unplanted			..	..	..	..	..	..
McKean	Unplanted			..	..	..	..	..	..
Enderbury	Unplanted			..	..	..	..	..	..
Phoenix Islands	14,932	15.2	2.1	577	0.6	107	0.1	..	..
Fanning	Unknown			108	0.42	41	0.16	..	..
Washington	Unknown			49	0.31	..	..	..	..
Christmas	Unknown			..	..	..	..	..	..
Line Islands .. ..	....	....	....	157	0.33	41	0.09	..	..
Ships .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*2,620,054	72.8	*30.4	23,576	0.65	9,726	0.27	1	15

*Trees and area of Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Islands only.

For comments see Part I Paragraphs, 46 and 47.

TABLE 18.
HOME ISLANDS—RECRUITED LABOURERS.

Island	B.P.C.			Fanning Island Plantation Ltd.				Outside Colony				
	Single Labourers	Accompanied Labourers	Dependants	Single Labourers	Accompanied Labourers	Dependants	Canton Single Labourers	Christmas	Single Labourers	Students	Total Absentees	Total domicile population. Natives.
Little Makin	1	1	969
Butaritari	1	1	4	..	..	..	2	8	1,829
Marakei	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	1,805
Abaiang	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	2,813
Tarawa	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	6	3,528
Maiana	4	..	49	2	2	..	..	..	5	62	1,484
Abemama	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	1,184
Kuria	313
Aranuka	366
Nonouti	111	32	73	2	2	9	..	..	4	233	2,233
Tabiteuea	125	3	9	85	35	90	..	1	4	352	4,131
Beru	53	27	52	6	5	9	27	22	7	208	2,433
Nikunau	54	21	38	..	..	..	18	..	2	133	1,724
Onotoa	136	46	102	14	11	17	4	..	1	331	1,821
Tamana	61	22	59	..	..	..	1	..	6	149	1,032
Arorae	113	21	42	..	1	3	2	8	4	194	1,749
Nanumea	50	25	54	..	..	..	2	1	2	134	880
Nanumanga	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	538
Niutao	75	21	51	..	..	..	..	..	1	148	792
Nui	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	493
Vaitupu	47	10	23	..	..	2	..	..	3	85	813
Nukufetau	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	528
Funafuti	1	..	24	4	29	557
Nukulaelae	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	285
Sydney	15	..	3	1	19	313
Hull	33	..	4	2	39	569
Gardner	1	..	..	1	2	81
Totals	848	231	509	165	57	134	58	50	66	68	2,186	35,263

For comments see Part I Paragraph 48.

E. H. H. H. H.